THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

SOUTH AMERICA.

An Assassin Burned to Death—Ravages of Yellow Fever—Earthquakes in Arequipa—Loss of the Santiago.

By an arrival at New York, we have advices by mail from Lima, Peru, to February 22.

The Vera Family Murderer Burned Alive.

A Lima correspondent says:—

In a former letter I gave an account of the massacre of a whole family of seven persons in Guadalupe by a Chinese laborer, who afterwards robbed the house and escaped to parts unknown. By a communication received by the Minister of the Interior from one of the provinces, we learn that a terrible example had been made of the murderer.

The Sub-Prefect, in his report to the Prefect, says: "After the arrest had been made and the prisoner was being conveyed to be placed in the hands of the judicial authorities, it was necessary to pass through the town of Guadalupe, and as the condition of the prisoner was such as to require rest, he was placed in the barracks, under guard, as the safest place. At a later hour I learned that the inhabitants of the place were about to rescue him, and so take the law in their own hands. I gave orders to the guard to preserve a strict vigilance over their prisoner; but, despite of all my precautions to prevent an outrage, the people attacked the jail and overcame the guard, and carried the prisoner to the public square, and there burned him alive in fire that had been previously prepared. In the attack upon the jail one citizen was wounded. It is reported here generally that before the Chinaman was hurled into the fire, the mob gave him a good coat of kerosene.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever.

Letters received here from Arica and Tacua give most startling accounts of the ravages of the yellow fever and typhus. In Arica the people are dying off at the rate of thirty and forty per day. The only druggist in the place has been carried off, and no medicines were to be obtained. Ten dollars a day had been offered for nurses, and none could be obtained; and should the fever continue much longer there would not be left persons enough to bury the dead. The heat is represented to be almost insupportable, and the stench from the scorched seaweed and kelp upon the beach was frightful. In Tacna, the typhus appears to be trying to outdo the fever at Arica, the mortality being in about the same proportion. All those who can afford it have left the city for the upper part of the valley, so that the place is almost deserted. The stores are all closed, and everything left to chance.

Earthquakes.

Arequipa has again been visited by heavy shocks of earthquakes. By the last ones quite a number of persons were hurt, but fortunately nobody was killed. Many families have resolved to quit the city for good, in preference to living in such a continual state of alarm.

Loss of the Steamship Santiago.

Advices from Valparaiso to February 17 say:—

The principal event of interest has been the loss of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's vessel, the Santiago, while on her voyage from this port to Liverpool. From the report made by the captain, it appears that the ship on the 25th ultimo was steaming from Port Mersey, in the Straits of Magellan, when she struck with great violence on a submerged rock, not laid down in the charts, and in a few hours went down. Time fortunately was given to land the passengers and crew, only three deaths having occurred from drowning, but it was found impossible to save the cargo. A large quantity of specie was on board and was also totally lost. Shortly after the calamity an American barque came in sight, and, after being communicated with, the sufferers proceeded in search of the English man-of-war Nassau, then engaged in surveying duty in the vicinity. The commander of the latter vessel immediately came to the rescue, took all on board and carried them to Montevideo, where passage can be obtained to Europe. The Santiago was a new iron sidewheel steamer of about 2000 tons register, and cost, two years ago in England, nearly £70,000 sterling. The loss is a heavy one to the company, this being the second vessel lost within a month, the other having gone to pieces in one of the Peruvian ports. The conduct of the captain, Mr. King, is highly applauded, and it was owing to his coolness and the energetic measures he adopted that no greater loss of life occurred.

The Wars in the South.

The Indian war in the South still progresses. The savages are well aware of the fact that their forces are not sufficiently well armed to compete successfully with the Government troops in a general engagement, and consequently their operations are confined to raids upon the unprotected settlers on the frontier, and their principal object seems to be the increase of their live stock by means of forced contributions from the herds of their enemies. Recently, however, the national forces adopted these same tactics, and a column of about eight hundred men penetrated into the Araucanian country and succeeded in capturing an enormous number of cattle and sheep. The general commanding communicated this feat in a most glowing report to the Minister of War, but when it is considered that the prize is but a recapture from the Indians its advantages do not appear so brilliantly. The plan adopted by the Indians of avoiding a pitched battle is naturally prolonging the war, retarding the settlement of the fertile and beautiful country, now the seat of war, and, more than all, is a very heavy item in the expenses of the State, the treasury in its present depleted condition not being over well able to bear the expenditure.

The attitude assumed by Brazil in the present phase of the Paraguayan question is causing very general attention in Chili. The action of the Marquis of Caxias on the occupation of Asuncion is considered most significant. In the treaty of triple alliance each ally was allowed to act for itself should its interests so demand—a most extraordinary provision, but one dictated by the master spirit of the war, Brazil. Now the Brazilian commander in chief refused to allow the Argentine army to enter the conquered capital, and told Mitre that each general should occupy that portion of territory taken by his own forces. This is regarded here as the beginning of a line of policy on the part of Brazil that will eventually tend to destroy the gallant republic of Paraguay, by driving out of her territory the armies of her less bitter foes, and retaining by force the soldiers of that power that has always been her most implacable enemy.

The press here urges that immediate steps be taken by Peru, Chili, Bolivia and Ecuador to secure a peace between the belligerents, and put an end to a war which threatens to extinguish an American republic.

Sumner's Coming Speech.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 13.—Senator Sumner has in print, and will soon deliver, a speech taking the ground that England is entirely responsible for much more than the destruction of our ships; that her action resulted in sweeping our commerce from the seas, and in prolonging the war at least a year. Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, hearing of this, said to Mr. Sumner, "That means war." The French Minister (Berthemy) said, "Mr. Sumner, that means expansion of territory." The matter is making more stir in diplomatic circles than any question which has agitated them for a long time. It does not please the English here to learn that the French think as Berthemy's remark is interpreted, that England will not fight, but give up British America instead.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

OUR NATIONAL BANKS.

Apportionment of the National Currency Circulation.

The circulation of national banks is limited by the Currency act to $300 000,000, one-half of which is apportioned by the Comptroller of the Currency to banks in States, Territories, and the District of Columbia according to representative population, and the remainder by the Secretary of the Treasury, having due regard for the existing banking capital, resources, and business of such State, district, and Territory. Under this law the following apportionment was made, which, with the actual circulation of the States as it stood in 1868, is appended to show the object of this bill, and the States most affected by the 4th section and Coburn's substitute. This table was furnished by the Comptroller at the request of a member of Congress:

STATES.	*Apportioned by the Comptroller.*	*Apportioned by the Secretary of the Treasury.*	*Aggregate.*	*Actual Circulation.*
Maine...	$3 000 000	$2 415 000	$5,415,000	$7,510 066
N. H....	1,557,000	1,755 000	3,312,000	4 281 895
Verm't.	1,504 500	1 485 000	2,989 500	5,737 85[illegible]
Mass.....	5,[illegible]80 000	15,9[illegible]5,000	21 705 000	57,084 6[illegible]
R. I.......	834,000	3,960,000	4 794 000	12,401 480
Conn.....	2,197 500	5,005,000	7,202 500	17,443 793
N. Y......	18 538 500	34 935 000	53,473 500	68 583 726
N. J......	3 210 000	3 480 000	6 690 000	9,307 934
Penna..	13 882 500	12,645,000	26 527 500	3[illegible],772 102
Maryl'd	3 282 000	3,855 000	7 137,000	8,904 800
Del......	535 500	555 000	1,090 500	1,198,825
D. C......	358 500	310,000	668,500	1,137,700
Va..... } W. Va }	7,624 500	5 895 000	13,519,500	4,135,220
Ohio	11 173,500	6 450 000	17 623,500	18,410 425
Ind.......	6 4[illegible]3 000	3 065,000	9 6[illegible]5 000	11,018,[illegible]13
Illinois.	8,178 000	3,660,000	11 838 000	9 648,8[illegible]0
Mich. ...	3 565 500	1 635 000	5,200,500	3 526,455
Wis......	3 706 500	2,505,000	6,211,500	2 511 400
Iowa.....	3,226,500	1,185,000	4 408,500	3,352,228
Minn....	810,000	240,000	1 050,000	1,476 800
Kansas.	511 500	135 000	646,500	341 000
Mo.......	5 646,000	3,765 000	9 411,000	4 129 310
Ky........	5 520,000	4,980 000	10 500 000	2 340 630
Tenn.....	5 301,000	3,465,000	8 766 000	1,294 755
La........	3 381 000	7,200,000	10,581,000	1,130,415
Nebras.	136 500	45 000	181,500	61 035
Oregon..	250,000	120,000	370,500	88,500
Califor...	1,698 000	1,335 000	3,033,000	......
Nevada	33,000	15,000	48,000	......
Missis...	3,780,000	1,485,000	5,265 000	251,000
Georgia	4,950 500	4,470 00	9 420 500	1,234 000
N. Car...	4 741,500	2 805 000	7,546,500	816,000
S Car...	3,381 000	4,185,000	7 566,000	135 000
Arkan..	2,079,000	645 000	2,724 000	170,500
Ala.......	4,605,000	2,820,000	7,425,000	394 900
Texas...	2,986,000	975,000	3 961,000	407,585
Florida	670,500	285,000	955,500	......
Teri's.				
N. Mex.	396,000	90,000	486,000	......
Utah.....	192 000	45 000	237 000	135 000
Wash'n	52 500	33 000	85,500	......
Colorad	163 500	30 000	193 500	170,000
Dak'h..	12,000	15 000	27,000	......
Total..	149,998 500	149,970,000	299,938,500	......

It will be seen that all the Eastern and Middle States, the District of Columbia and Indiana and Ohio have a circulation in excess of the apportionment. The Senate bill would first withdraw the excess from Rhode Island till it reached the same proportion as Massachusetts, then from both till they reached the grade of Connecticut, and so on till $20,000,000 were withdrawn, which would be distributed among States having less than the apportioned amount. Coburn's substitute is still more severe. It would first strike the large banks in States having an excess, then all banks in those States till the amount withdrawn shall be sufficient to increase the circulation in the Southern States and Territories to the amounts named in the above apportionment.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

GRANT AND CONGRESS.

A Southern View of their Proper Relations.

From the Memphis Avalanche, March 13.

* * * Grant, a Democrat, would cease to be President other than in name. His moral power would be gone. So far as the South is concerned, his administration would be the past four years over again. We should have the President one way and Congress another. We view the President and Cabinet from a home standpoint. The question of party triumph sinks in the balance when weighed against that of Southern reconstruction. It rests with General Grant to say whether we shall have a return of prosperity, peace, and fraternal feeling in the South, or a continuation of a rule of bayonets, carpet-baggers, and thieves. The Congressional policy of the past four years has changed matters from bad to worse. Its enforcement four years longer would render the South a Pandemonium, not only for those classes. To-day Grant has the power to temper Congress to his will in matters of public policy. He is thoroughly sustained by the party which elected him and which controls the North. To break with it would be to tie his own hands, and to render his administration a failure.

A Big Claim of Real Estate in San Francisco.

From the Stockton (Cal.) Independent, Feb. 10.

A negro man, aged about eighty years, recently arrived in San Francisco from New York, visiting the former city for the purpose of reclaiming and taking possession of some eight hundred acres thereof, which he claims to own. He says that he lived where San Francisco now stands some thirty-five years ago, at which time he received a grant from the Mexican Government for eight hundred acres of the peninsula, but the sandy and barren character of the soil was such that he did not value it very highly. After several years' residence he went into Southern Mexico and thence to the Atlantic States, where he joined Fremont's exploring expedition and returned to California. After the cession of this State to our Government he claims to have located a land warrant on the present site of San Francisco. It is understood that he is well pleased with the improvements that have been put upon his land during his absence, and that he is disposed to be liberal with his tenants. A swarm of real estate "sharps" are on his train, disposed to cultivate him. If this sable shadow is as dark as represented, it will considerably cloud San Francisco real estate.

The Indian Commission.

From the Rochester Chronicle, March 15.

General Eli S. Parker is to be Indian Commissioner, if Washington gossip speaks truly. His appointment to the position would be very gratifying to many people in Western New York, irrespective of party, for his friends are legion. He is himself of Indian blood and a chief of the Seneca nation. His original profession was that of a civil engineer; and it was while superintending the construction of some Government work in the West that he made the acquaintance of President Grant, then an ex-captain of the army. After Grant became a general officer he appointed Parker on his staff, and has retained him as an aid-de-camp, in which capacity he has continued to serve. He was transferred to the Regular army on the 22d of March, 1866, and his lineal rank at present is that of a first lieutenant of cavalry. He is a brigadier-general by brevet, and ranks as colonel on the staff of the General of the army.

The Sandwich Islands.

Dates from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, by mail, are to the 6th of February. The *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following:—

From Kona we learn that the terminal crater, Mokuaweoweo, on Mauna Loa, is very active. Saturday, Jan. 23, early risers in Kona and Kau witnessed several jets of red-hot lava thrown high into the air, from four to five hundred feet. The first fire was seen half an hour before sunrise, and could be seen until the daylight and smoke about the top of the mountain rendered it indistinct. Slight shocks of earthquake were felt during the week. The shock felt at Kaalaea, on this island, on the 19th, was not remarked on Hawaii.

A party just from Kona, Hawaii, informs us that the whole district is suffering from the long-continued drought. Several tanks and cisterns are nearly empty. Cattle are suffering severely. It is even said that some parties are on an allowance of water. Water will be sent from this city by the next opportunity.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Where Great Men Come From.

From the Boston Traveller, March 15.

In the years 1851-2 George S Boutwell was Governor of Massachusetts, Henry Wilson was President of the Senate, and Nathaniel P. Banks was Speaker of the House of Representatives. It was quite a new era in the politics of this State. They held the three most important political offices in the Commonwealth. They were all young men, educated in the public schools, without any powerful friends to lean upon, or great influences in their favor. They fought their way, single handed, through everything that wealth and prestige could bring against them, to those high positions which before had been almost always filled by what was called "educated and influential men."

They have all continued in public life ever since, rising step by step to the most responsible positions in the nation. Everybody must acknowledge, without regard to party predilections, their distinguished abilities and grand success. Where else on earth and under what institutions could such young men be educated in free public schools so as to fit themselves for such positions? They have undoubtedly felt the great want of higher education, and have labored unceasingly to acquire knowledge in every direction. Had they graduated at Oxford or Cambridge they probably would have felt equal want and necessity.

So long as we can pour out an army of 25,000 recruits a year from our public schools into the service of public and private enterprise, Massachusetts will maintain her influence and her prosperity. Governor Boutwell has always been a firm friend of our system of education, and was for several years the Secretary of the Board of Education; and we are very largely indebted to his practical wisdom for the efficiency and usefulness of our schools. It is a source of pride that they have furnished a man so preeminently qualified that he was sought for with so much general favor for one of the most responsible and difficult positions in the country. We predict for the Secretary of the Treasury a successful administration.

REINSTATED.

A Man who Hoped for Johnson's Impeachment.

From the Rochester Express, March 15.

While the question of impeaching the late President was mooted last year, a young Scotch Assistant Engineer on board of one of our naval vessels, Mr. George F. Sawyer, said in the hearing of his comrades that "Mr. Johnson was liable to impeachment, and ought to be impeached, and he hoped and believed the Senate would impeach and remove him." One of the men on board dared him to repeat the remark, and he did repeat it.

He was then threatened with being reported, and said to his fellows that he had simply expressed an opinion, and he did not think any one in the service could be punished for such an expression. He was reported and tried by a naval court martial, sentenced to be reprimanded, suspended from rank and duty one year, and placed on half-pay, waiting orders. This sentence was carried out, and the young engineer resigned his position in October last, and returned home to Albion, Orleans county. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign last fall by singing and speaking. Not long since he was married to a daughter of Mr. O. Boyce, of Albion, and has since become engaged with his father-in-law in the hardware business at that place.

The telegraph brings us the sequel to his naval experience above related. An order issued from the Navy Department by Secretary Borie revokes the sentence, restores his full pay and rank, and obliterates, so far as possible, the record made against him for indulging in a little "free speech" under his flag. The tyranny of the "old man of the sea" has driven from the service a young man who was serving his country faithfully in an important department of duty, and given to him a new vocation, wherein we wish him great success. Mr. Sawyer is a young man of high character, the son of a very respectable family, and has the best regards of his townsmen.

One of Judge Davis' first acts on his assuming his seat as Representative in Congress was to call the attention of Secretary Borie to this case of personal proscription for opinion sake, and upon the facts being known, the revocatory order was immediately issued. General Grant at once approved the order, and Mr. Sawyer's friends are congratulating him upon this act of justice. We tender him our good wishes.

NOVA SCOTIA.

She is Severely Criticised by a Provincial Journal.

From the Toronto Globe, March 15.

The Nova Scotian Government is in no position to send treasonable delegations to Washington. It has enough to do to maintain its footing within the "constitutional" limit set by the Repeal Convention in August. If it went beyond that, and proposed rebellious measures, it would go down at once. It is true that the government of that province did at one time propose to send Mr. Howe to Washington as the representative of Nova Scotia, at a salary of $3000 a year. But he was to look after the commercial interests of the province, and not to negotiate terms of annexation. The offer was only made to him in the hope that it would keep him from taking office under Sir John A. McDonald, and not because even the local Ministers supposed he would be of any use in Washington. The scheme was too foolish to catch a shrewd man like Mr. Howe, and came to naught, and served only to show that the repealers were frightened at the prospect of losing Mr. Howe. Even if the repealers should continue in power for a year or two longer, the danger of their appealing to Washington is very slight. It is true, some of them are annexationists; but very many of their best and ablest men do not want annexation at all. They simply hope—if they have any hope at all—that, by repeated appeals to the Imperial authorities, they may at last wear out their patience, and get permission for the province to return to its old isolated position. If the annexationists were, by any positive movement of their own, to drive off the repealers of that way of thinking, and the men would adhere to the Repeal party, solely because they are committed to it as it now stands, they would find themselves a very weak faction, hardly worthy of even that contemptuous designation.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	159⅝	West. Union Tel.	38⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.	35⅛	Clev. and Tol. R.R.	100⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.	91⅞	Toledo & Wabash.	66⅛
Mich. Southern	97⅞	Mil. & St. Paul com.	69⅛
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89⅞	Mil. & St. Paul prf	79⅛
Chi. and N.W. com	83⅞	Adams Express	61
Chi. and N.W. pref.	91⅞	Wells, Fargo Exp.	31
Chi. and R. I. R.	129⅛	United States	57
Pitts. & F. W.	120	Tenn. 6s, new	65⅛
Pacific Mail S. Co.	93⅞	Gold	131⅛

Market steady.

The Crops in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—There has been a warm rain for the past two days, relieving all fears in regard to the crops.

Flour has declined to $4·62½@5·50; shipping extras, $4·75@5. Wheat quiet at $1·45@1·55. Legal-tenders, 74½.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Tenure-of-Office Act—No Important Appointments to be Made until its Repeal—The Army of Office-seekers.

Distribution of the Federal Patronage in Pennsylvania—Philadelphia's Share.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Office-Hunters at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The city is crowded with strangers from every large city and town, looking after the chances. Prominent among them are many from the South who were notorious Rebels during the "late war." They learn but little, and nothing that has the semblance of reliability in regard to particular posts or appointments. When a nomination is sent to the Senate they know what it means, and learn the fact that the President is filling the offices only which are absolutely requisite to carry on the Government on the basis laid down by him, or where vacancies exist, or where the officers are obnoxious to the business communities in which they are located. The politicians are consequently at a loss to know what to do except to provide for the payment of hotel bills which require the ready cash.

The Tenure-of-Office Act.

This will be the status of affairs until the Senate finally acts upon the Tenure-of-Office bill. Should Congress unconditionally repeal the act, the President will make short work of the present uncertainty. He will make appointments rapidly, and relieve the expectants much sooner than will be pleasant to the large body of them. Should the *conditional* repeal bill become a law, it is very doubtful whether the President will make any appointments. In that case the officers in Philadelphia holding commissions will remain until "ordered otherwise." The case is perfectly plain. The Senate is the place the office-seekers should look to for relief.

The Philadelphia Offices.

There is nothing new about the appointments from your city, except that parties largely interested in the gold and silver mining districts are evincing great anxiety to have some man selected for Director of the Mint of a comprehensive mind and national character. They claim that the Mint is a national institution, and should not be confined to the manipulation of Philadelphia politicians.

The Collectorship.

In case no new appointment is made for Collector of your port, Dr. J. N. Marks will be the Collector, inasmuch as he holds the commission. Should a new one be sent in, it will be John E. Addicks, Henry D. Moore, Henry C. Howell, Lambert Thomas, John P. Verree, George H. Boker, William F. Smith, "or *some other man.*"

The Pennsylvania Appointments.

The President informed Hon. O. J. Dickey this morning that he had not settled upon any appointments for Pennsylvania except that of Mr. Murdock, United States Marshal for the Western district. He has ordered Mr. Murdock's name to be sent to the Senate. Other appointments for Pennsylvania will not be considered by the President for several days.

Interview Between Borie and Delano.

The Secretary of the Navy was closeted for some time to-day with Commissioner of Internal Revenue Delano. It is understood that the interview had reference to the Internal Revenue appointments for Philadelphia and the eastern part of the State. The Commissioner, knowing that Mr. Borie is a Philadelphian, merely desired to have his opinion upon various candidates who have made application for positions. It is not the intention of Mr. Borie to interfere in the patronage of the State except where his opinion is asked by some of the heads of departments or bureaus.

The New White House Regime.

The new orders at the White House, relative to the hours for visitors, have had the effect of relieving it from the pressure of the crowds early in the day. This morning there were few present, except Senators and members, who were admitted without delay to see the President.

The President Anxious About the Tenure-of-Office Act.

Several Senators who favor the repeal of the Civil Tenure bill called to report progress to the President. The prospect of repeal does not look as bright to-day as yesterday, and the friends of the President are fearful that, if the vote is taken to-day, they will not be able to secure more than a temporary suspension of the act. The President manifests great anxiety as to the result, and minutely questions the Senators on their opinions whether or not the act will be repealed.

Foreign Missions.

It is understood that quite a number of nominations for foreign missions made out a few days ago have been entirely changed. This is the result of an interview of the President with the new Secretary of State and with Senators, who suggested to the President that the names were not satisfactory.

Secretary Fish

formally took charge of the State Department to-day at noon, when Washburne turned it over to his control. He was formally introduced to Assistant Secretaries and heads of bureaus.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Hotels Filled.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The hotels are crowded with office-seekers, and every railroad train increases the number. The public departments and the lobbies of the Capitol are alive with them, and members of Congress are continually called from their seats by the place-hunters. Both Senators and Representatives are overwhelmed with letters from all parts of the country on the same business, rendering it impossible to give prompt responses.

The Haytien Mission.

Additional efforts are being made to secure the appointment of Ebenezer D. Bassett, colored, principal of a school in Philadelphia, as Minister to Hayti. He is endorsed by the national committee of colored men, Frederick K. Douglass, Downing, Longshore, and many others white and black.

METHODISM.

First Day's Session of the Wilmington Conference of the M. E. Church.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 17.—The Wilmington Conference of the M. E. Church assembled this morning in Asbury Church, Bishop Simpson presiding. After the usual devotional exercises Samuel Gracey was elected secretary, and H. S. Thompson, Thomas E. Martindale, and Thomas Poulson as assistants.

The rules of order of the Philadelphia Conference were adopted.

A record book for the Conference was presented by Thomas W. Price, of Philadelphia, and thanks for it were tendered.

J. H. Pierson, John Hugh, James Cook, and J. A. Brindle, ministers, and J. F. Williamson, Thomas Carrow, and R. H. Thompson were elected stewards of the Conference.

The report of the stewards of the late Philadelphia Conference was presented, dividing claimants, etc., and was adopted.

A committee was appointed to procure an act incorporating a board of stewards.

W. F. Pickets was appointed Treasurer to receive the missionary collections.

Committees to prepare constitutions for the Missionary and Church Extension Societies and committees on consolidation with the Philadelphia Conference, with reference to church property, were appointed.

The presiding elders reported the standing committees, which were confirmed.

A committee of three on the freedmen's interests to consult with the Secretary of the society and also a committee on memoirs, were appointed. A paper referring to the action of the General Conference on lay delegation was laid on the table.

The Committee on Lay Delegation appointed by the Conference was ordered to draw from the chartered fund thirty dollars.

The first year's class being called, the examination committee reported, and the following were continued:—Albert L. Hood, F. M. Chatham, James Williams, C. W. Prettyman, J. G. Fosnocht, W. R. McFarland, W. R. Hutchin, D. Watson, and Charles W. Biov. Discontinued at his own request, W. M Gilbert. J. W. Wright was transferred to the Philadelphia Conference during the year.

Rev. J. Cunningham, P. E., reported the condition of the Wilmington district.

The character of preachers was examined and passed.

Rev. A. Cathers was transferred to the Colorado Conference.

Rev. O. W. Landreth has withdrawn.

The following supernumerary preachers were continued:—Messrs. Hubbard, Hasten, Todd, Thomas Plummer, B. E. Kemp, and E. J. Way.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Collectorship—Railroad and Criminal Suits—Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The death of Mr. Boggs, once partner of General Grant, leaves the Collectorship of this port open to numerous aspirants.

H. Chadbourne has sued the Pacific Railroad Company for $7000. He was thrown down an embankment recently, while *en route* to Jefferson City, and sustained serious injury.

There are indications that there will be three tickets in the field here in the coming city election—straight Democrat, radical, and conservative. The city is on the verge of bankruptcy, and all good men are anxious to see the office of Mayor filled by a non extremist.

George A. Allen, the Adams Express robber, was convicted in the Criminal Court yesterday on a charge of robbing the company of $7000, and sentenced to twelve years in the Penitentiary.

The police made a descent yesterday upon a gang of counterfeiters four miles from the city. A terrific struggle ensued, and some $13,000 in counterfeit currency was captured, with all the apparatus, etc.

FROM BALTIMORE.

St. Patrick's Anniversary—A Religious Controversy and Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—St. Patrick's anniversary opened this morning with snow and cold. The different Irish associations, and one regiment of troops, mostly composed of Irishmen, are preparing for a grand procession and anniversary dinner. The ceremonies at St. Patrick's Church were largely attended.

A man named Robert Rola, from Washington, about fifty years old, committed suicide here yesterday afternoon by drowning in the dock. The deed is alleged to have been done in consequence of a religious disputation with his wife.

Captain Russell's funeral to-day was largely attended by Mason's and Odd Fellows and the deceased's friends.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 17—A. M.—Consols for money 92⅞, and 93 for account. United States 5-20s easier at 83¼. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 24¼; Illinois Central, 97¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 17—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12@12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¼@12½d. The sales to-day will probably reach 8000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, March 17—A. M.—Cotton closed a shade easier, but not quotably lower.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 17—P. M.—United States 5-20s quiet at 83⅞. Stocks steady. Illinois Central, 97; Erie, 24⅛.

LIVERPOOL, March 17—P. M.—Lard firm at 75s. 6d. Pork firmer at 100s. Bacon, 62s. 6d. Cloverseed, 46s.

HAVRE, March 17.—Cotton opens quiet and unchanged for on the spot and dull for afloat. Low middling afloat, 145½f.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Wednesday, March 17, 1869. }

Money continues in fair demand at 6@7 per cent. on call and approved collateral. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices generally were steady.

Government securities were firmly held. 105¼ was bid for 10-40s; 116⅛ for 6s of 1881; 119⅛ for '62 5-20s; 114⅛ or '64 5-20s; 117⅛ for '65 5-20s; 113⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s; 113⅞ for '67 5-20s; and 113⅞ for '68 5 20s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97⅞.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 45·69 100@45½, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¼, no change; Camden and Amboy at 123½@124, an advance of 1; and Lehigh Valley at 56, no change.

City Passenger Railway shares were in demand. 40 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 61 for West Philadelphia; and 12½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 161, an advance of 1.

Canal shares were dull. Delaware Division sold at 47¼, no change. 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29½ for Lehigh Navigation; 27 for Morris Canal; 65 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$9500 City 6s, New..b 1	[illegible]	[illegible] sh Del Division	47¼
$300 do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] US 10-40s.cp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$700 do. 3 ser	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$2000 Cam & A 6s '75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$1600 C&A m 6s, '89	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Leh V old b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
82 sh Penna R	57¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	6 sh C & Am	124
5 sh Phila B	161	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 sh Leh V R	56	[illegible]	[illegible]
91 do...s5wn	56	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] do	56	[illegible]	[illegible]

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	131¼	10·58 A. M.	131¼
10·7 "	131⅜	11·10 "	131⅜
10·50 "	131⅜	11·35 "	131¼

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 116¼@116⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 119¼@119⅜; do., 1864, 114¼@114⅜; do., 1865, 117¼@117⅜; do. July, 1865, 113⅝@113⅞; do. July, 1867, 113⅝@113⅞; do. 1868, 113⅝@113⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 105⅜@105⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 131@131⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅛@116¼; do. 1862, 119¼@119⅜; do., 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1865, 117¼@117⅜; do., 1865, new, 113⅝@113⅞; do., 1867, new, 113⅝@113⅞; do., 1868, 113⅝@113⅞; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105⅜@105⅝; do., 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 103¼@103⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131⅛@131⅜; Silver, 125@126.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅛@116⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 119⅛@119⅜; 5-20s, 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; July, 1865, 113⅝@113⅞; do., 1867 113⅝@113⅞; do. 1868 113⅝@113⅞; 10-40s, 105⅜@105⅝. Gold, 131¼. Union Pacific bonds, 103⅛@103⅜.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"Foreign exchange opened steady, but the demand for to-day's steamer was quite light. Rates fell off, unaccountably, toward the close, and it is conjectured that cotton bills have been sold from Southern ports direct. The closing quotations last evening were:—Sterling, 60 days, commercial, 108@108¼; good to prime bankers', 108⅝@108¾; short sight, 109¼@109⅝; Paris, 60 days, 5 22½@5 17½; short sight, 5 16¼@5 15; Antwerp, 5 22½@5 17½; Switzerland, 5 22½@5 17½; Hamburg, 35⅞@35¾; Amsterdam, 40⅝@40¾; Frankfort, 40⅝@40¾; Bremen, 78@78⅝; Prussian thalers, 70⅝@71⅜.

"Southern securities were dull and without feature.

"The money market was fully active at seven per cent., the shifting of balances into the Sub-Treasury for account of the country banks holding Government deposits inducing the calling in of some outstanding loans. The removal of the apprehension as to sales of gold contributed to the removal of apprehension as to stringency in money arising out of the needs of the Government for currency, so that it would be reasonable to think the period of the greatest activity had been reached. This doubtless would be the case at any other time than the present. The reopening of the numerous manufacturing enterprises of the country and the spring wants of the farmers create a demand which calls for all the currency the banks can spare."

From the Tribune.

"Money was in active demand at 7 per cent., with occasional loans on Government bonds at 6 per cent. Commercial paper was firm at 8@10 per cent., with the majority of transactions at 9 per cent.

"Freights—To Liverpool, by steamer, 39,000 bushels wheat and 10,000 bushels peas, at 3½d.

"The Sub Treasury has now over $9 000,000 in currency, and the Secretary has no intention of selling any gold at present."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.—There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Flour, which is confined to the wants of the local trade. About 500 barrels sold at $5·25@5·50 for superfine; $6@6·50 for extras; $6·50@7·00 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $7@9·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $9·75@12·00 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $7·25 to $7·75 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prices favor buyers; sales of 500 bushels prime red at $1·60, and 1000 bushels Indiana amber at $1·65@1·67. Rye is unchanged; sales of 500 bushels choice Western at $1·57; and 1000 bushels do., to arrive, at $1·53. Corn is dull and drooping; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 88@90c. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 78@75c., and Pennsylvania at 60@68c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in good demand, with sales of 50 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $56 per ton.

Seeds—In Cloverseed there has been quite an active movement, with free sales at $10. Timothy ranges from $3·35 to $3·62½. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·65.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 17.—Arrived, steamship China, from Liverpool.

Also, steamship Germania, from Southampton.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Arrived, ships Endeavor, from New York, and Balcarry, from Callao.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........31|11 A. M.........42|2 P. M.........[illegible]

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Louisa, Maloney, St. John N. B., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Marion, Lippard, New Orleans, D S Stetson & Co.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace Salem, Scott, Walter & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Norw. barque Anna, Nielson, from London Nov. 19, via St Thos (where put in as before reported), with [illegible] to Henry Karsten.

Schr Annie Magee, Young, 5 days from Pamlico, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 15—6 P. M.—Brig Rosaline (Br.), from Liverpool for Philadelphia, ran ashore on the point of Cape Henlopen this morning; she will probably be got off.

Brig Clara P. Gibbs and schr Emilie, before reported, sailed for New York. Brig John Sanderson; schrs Adolph Hugel and Emily and Jennie, are ordered to Philadelphia.

Several barques and brigs, names unknown, passed in to-day.

Capt. Willard, of schr Georgie Deering, gives the following names of the men before reported lost overboard:—R. H. Cobb, mate; A. J. Mitchell, seaman; and T. H. Wheeler, cook.

Wind N. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Belle of the Sea [illegible], hence, before reported arrived at La Paz, was 176 days on the passage, and all her crew except two down with the scurvy on her arrival. The second mate died at sea from its effects.

Brig S. Strout, Strout, hence at Barbados 16th ult.

Schr Clyde, Gage, hence for Boston, at [illegible] 16th inst.

Schr S. Washburn, Cummings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Taunton 13th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Committees.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The changes in the cast of committees in the House are not so general as to give a new complexion to the prospects of business in that body. The Ways and Means Committee retains its chairman, and the strong members who have given vigor to its warfare for the public credit and the revenue. Mr. Dawes fitly succeeds Mr. Washburne as chairman of Appropriations—though we wish we could feel sure that he will be as vigilant and resolute in watching against raids upon the Treasury as his predecessor. Garfield is transferred from the chairmanship of Military Affairs to that of Banking and Currency, on the special subjects coming before which he is a recognized authority. He, at least, may be counted on to resist the tendency—also represented on his committee—to another expansion of the currency. Judge Bingham, who succeeds James F. Wilson as chairman of the Judiciary, has a standing secured by long and able service in the House, that seems to warrant his appointment. He has wide reputation in his profession, though it has been rather as an advocate than a profound master of the law that he has won his laurels. General Butler has been placed where he is most in accord with his party, at the head of the Reconstruction Committee. These, and indeed nearly all the other assignments, are sure to receive severe criticism from interested parties. The cast of committees that shall satisfy all concerned has yet to be seen.

General Grant's Administration.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Copperhead press has opened a lively fire on General Grant What for? What do they want? On this plan what is to become of the Democratic party under Grant's administration? The prospect is foggy. The party entered into the late Presidential campaign strongly impressed with the idea that the contest to them was less a struggle for the spoils than for existence. The Democratic leaders and managers, still wearing their Jeffersonian green goggles of State rights and State sovereignty; still limited in their vision to "the Constitution as it was," proceeded upon this theory—that we must win this election at all hazards, in order to overthrow the radical policy or to prevent the fulfilment of their reconstruction system, negro suffrage and negro equality included, and their financial system; for otherwise all these things will be consummated, the Government will be fixed on a new basis, and we shall not have a Democratic principle left to fight for or a plank to stand upon.

Hence, with the encouraging election results of 1867, the tenacious and desperate struggle of the Democracy under Seymour and Blair to carry the October State elections of 1868 in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana; for they well knew that the fate of their national ticket and organization hung upon those elections. Failing at every point in these decisive October trials, they virtually gave up the contest, and prepared in New York to cover their retreat so as to save their army from dispersion and their supply trains from capture. They had aimed at nothing less than the restoration of Johnson's policy of reconstruction and the application of Pendleton's system of finance, niggers' rights as defined in the Dred Scott decision, and the Constitution as expounded by Calhoun. They fought, in short, under Seymour for "the Union as it was," barring the abolition of slavery; and with the defeat of Seymour all was lost. They fought to recover their old Southern Democratic balance of power on the issues settled by the war; and in every election since the war, and at the close of the battle, they were an army adrift.

The next great event affecting the interests and prospects of the drifting Democracy is the incoming of the new administration. The leading Copperhead organs of the party prick up their ears to catch the first sounds of the inaugural. They hear it, but they do not like it. It means negro suffrage, Southern reconstruction as adopted by Congress, and gold to the bondholders. They wait next for the Cabinet, and with its announcement these very fastidious Copperhead journals out-Herod Herod in their denunciations of the appointment of Mr. Washburne as Secretary of State and of Mr. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury. The whole Cabinet they think absurd and outrageous; but A. T. Stewart for the Treasury, above all things, they contend, proves General Grant a thickheaded but conceited ignoramus in daring to put his will above the law of 1789. Next Mr. Stewart retires and Mr. Boutwell is appointed to the Treasury; and yet these Copperheads organs are not satisfied. A man of practical abilities, they say, is changed for a noisy, pretentious, and shallow politician. Moreover, they have to lament the surrender of Grant to the radical leaders. Worse than all, in stopping certain whisky ring pardons of Johnson, Grant has violated the Constitution, as it appears, and in everything that he does or attempts to do he illustrates the old story, they say, of the bull in a china shop. As presented by the Copperhead organ of the Manhattan ring, General Grant is a blockhead and a blunderer, a sort of despot, and yet a willing servant of the radical politicians, and an ignorant soldier, withal, whose only distant idea of his position is that it was given him to enable him to provide fat places for his family and his personal friends.

What can be the meaning of all this Copperhead fault-finding and balderdash? It means that the Copperhead leaders and managers are sounding the alarm to the perplexed Democracy to beware of the temptations of Grant's administration; that the party must prepare to fight Grant as a sworn enemy, and not to cultivate him as a friend in disguise—another Andy Johnson. His inaugural and his Cabinet, they are told, proclaim his radicalism; the restoration of Sheridan to New Orleans fixed his sympathy with the carpet-baggers, and his removal of General Blair as a Pacific Railway Commissioner proves the hostility of Grant to Democratic office-holders, and that they are to have not even a sop in the pots and pans of the kitchen. "To your tents, then, O Israel!" Stick to your party, stick to your Democratic principles, and let your war cry be, "Down with this radical administration!"

Was there ever such stupidity? Is it impossible to teach these Democratic Bourbons anything? In any event we must tell them that before the year 1872 Southern reconstruction will be settled and fixed, and negro suffrage will be fixed, and the payment of the national debt will be provided for, and of the old Democratic notions of State sovereignty not a scrap will be left. The Tammany platform of 1868 will be—yes, is now—as dead as the Whig platform of 1852. We can tell them, further, that Democratic hostility to Grant's administration will only contribute to clear the field for his reëlection in 1872; and that, with nothing but dead issues and dead men to fight for, the Democratic politicians and Copperhead organs cannot hold the party together till the next national campaign. If they are wise, meantime, they will give General Grant a free rein and prepare for a new departure, and await their coming opportunity to cut in between his administration and the extreme radical faction.

Some Men Who Are Not in the Cabinet.

From the N. Y. World.

We are among those who are willing to be pleased, and, as we can find little to approve in the Cabinet which President Grant has selected, we will try to console ourselves by the contemplation of some of the names he has omitted. Bad as the Cabinet is, it might have been worse. The new Cabinet is merely weak, whereas it might have been wicked. Among the conspicuous Republicans who have been omitted from it, there is no one whose rejection gives greater satisfaction to Democrats than Edwin M. Stanton.

Stanton made stump speeches for Grant, and, during the early part of the winter, his name appeared on all the Cabinet slates. Nobody seemed quite sure whether he was to be the head of the State or of the Treasury Department; but his friends credited him with so much administrative energy that they supposed the new President could hardly get on without him. And it is true enough that this impetuous bad man is an able executive officer. Gratifying as it is to Democrats that Stanton is not appointed, his rejection reflects no great credit upon General Grant. He is so much abler an administrator than General Grant himself that the new President would have been eclipsed by his own satellite; and if there be any one principle on which he has constructed his Cabinet, it is that he will tolerate no man in it who could ever become his rival. Stanton's impetuous efficiency would therefore have excluded him, even if General Grant had had no other objections to him. But Stanton had shown, in his treatment of President Johnson, that he was totally destitute of loyalty to his official chief. General Grant very properly did not wish to have such a character among his confidential advisers; and, in the course of the winter, it came out through General Banks that Stanton had intrigued against Grant himself previous to the capture of Vicksburg. The zeal with which General Grant rewards his friends and pays his debts of personal gratitude at the public expense, made it impossible for him to bestow office upon Stanton after he discovered that he had intrigued to deprive him of his command and arrest him in what proved to be a great career. But, whatever may have been the motives for excluding Stanton, it is a satisfaction to see that bold, faithless man reduced to hopeless insignificance.

For a year or two, the Republican party made Stanton the chief pivot of the politics of the country. By his intrigues with leading members of Congress he satisfied them that he was the enemy of President Johnson and a spy upon his actions; and it was solely with a view to retain him at the head of the War Department that the Tenure-of-Office act was extended to members of the Cabinet. Stanton, the better to conceal the double part he was playing, gave an opinion in the Cabinet that the law was unconstitutional, although intending at the time to use it for the destruction of the President. When asked to resign, he refused; when suspended, he said he yielded only to superior force; and when, after his restoration by the Senate, the order was issued for his removal, he forthwith sent it to the House of Representatives as a basis of impeachment. The whole impeachment trial was a battle fought by Republicans in behalf of Stanton. But the new President, who protested against his removal and aided in his restoration, has deserted and ignored him, and treats him with contempt. Having lent himself to base uses to ingratiate himself with the Republicans, and even aspired to be their candidate for the Presidency, Stanton is now flung aside as he deserves. He will have ample time to consider whether treachery and baseness have improved his position before the country. We have reason to be thankful that General Grant has motives of some kind for neglecting and repudiating Stanton.

Another man who was talked of prominently in connection with a place in the Cabinet, for the last month or two before the inauguration, was Joseph Holt. Holt is an abler man than a majority of the Cabinet; but all honorable men should rejoice that he is excluded, even though he is supplanted by men of moderate capacity and no experience. There are few men who made themselves more odious during the war, and immediately after its close, than this man Holt. The appointment either of him or of Stanton to a place in the Cabinet would have been a gross and gratuitous insult to the South, as well as a flout at a great political party nearly as large as that by which General Grant was elected. Although there are two stiff radicals in the Cabinet, there is no man who has made himself particularly odious to Democrats. With Stanton, and Holt, and Butler excluded, we are saved from the most insulting appointments that could have been made. We must do General Grant the justice to say that, in making his Cabinet, he has not gone out of his way to find men offensive to the Democratic party. Our objection to the new Cabinet is, that it does not carry heavy guns enough; that it is deficient in capacity and experience; not that men have been selected whom the Democratic party regards with loathing.

The Opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment.

From the N. Y. Times.

The extremists of both parties in Georgia oppose the ratification of the pending constitutional amendment for reasons which prove its expediency and justice. The violent Democrats assail it because it permanently removes from the partisan arena the essential element of the suffrage question. They would have the whole question remain under the control of the States, in the hope that the fundamental condition of reconstruction may be some day abrogated. The violent radicals, on the other hand, for the time forgetting Wendell Phillips' prudential whispers, object that the amendment substitutes impartial for universal enfranchisement, and omits an affirmation of the colored man's right to office. The two extremes, then, meet at the point of opposition. They do not want the question disposed of. They prefer that it shall be kept open, if possible, that they may respectively appeal to the ignorance and prejudices of their adherents. The fact that two bodies of partisans, differing so widely in their ultimate purposes, are anxious to prevent the adoption of the amendment, seems to us the best possible argument in its favor. Certainly, an alliance so unnatural and unprincipled justifies the hope that, even in Georgia, the moderate and practical men of either party will be found supporting a measure which simply recognizes a leading result of the war, and terminates an irritating controversy in a manner which guarantees an equality of political rights without forcing upon the States universal suffrage.

The ground of opposition assumed by the Indiana Democracy shows how obstinately the party clings to its traditions. The disorganizing tactics of the Democrats in the Legislature are only what might have been expected. Your Indiana Democrat is everywhere Copperhead. In none else of the Northern or Western States does the breed so distinctly retain its characteristics. We cannot be surprised, therefore, that a proposition to throw around citizenship the guarantee of equality has aroused in that State the furious hostility which has displayed itself at Indianapolis. So far as the Democrats there are concerned, the nullifying platform of the Fourth-of-July Convention is still the supreme law. They will not recognize reconstruction, its agencies or results. They will have no settlement which implies the manhood and citizenship of the negro. They parade the worn-out dogma, "This is a white man's government," as though it were a Divine command, and with a stolid fanaticism which shows the necessity of placing above the influence of partisan accidents the equitable solution of the suffrage problem.

Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, in a message counselling a refusal to ratify the amendment, indulges the passion for exaggeration and untruth which seems the usual groundwork of Democratic zeal. He treats the amendment as revolutionary, and its submission by Congress as proof positive of usurpation. "It ignores the relations" of the Federal Government to the governments of the States. "It obliterates and destroys" "the reserved rights of the States." "Its purpose," forsooth, "is to annihilate the State governments." In this style, the irate Kentuckian proceeds to incite the local legislators to resist the atrocious scheme. He makes no mention of the changes which have happened during the last few years. He writes as though no Rebellion had occurred, and as though slavery were still in full blast. He forgets—if, indeed, he ever knew—that the war has determined some things, including the standing of the freedman and his possession of political power in States whose exploded theory of government Kentucky still cherishes.

All this vehement protestation against Federal "usurpation" is arrant nonsense. Had Congress adopted the pretension urged by some in its behalf, respecting the right by an ordinary enactment to force universal suffrage upon all the States, this message of Governor Stevenson might have been in order. There would then have been good ground for attributing to the Federal authority a disregard of local rights as defined by the Constitution. But it is folly to talk of "revolution," or "oppression," or "usurped authority" when, as in this case, Congress has done no more than initiate, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, a measure which depends for its efficiency upon the States themselves. We presume that Kentucky does not deny the lawfulness of a constitutional change if the requisite number of States give it their sanction. And if these States, through their legislatures, declare their approval of the fifteenth amendment, wherein is the Constitution violated, or the reserved power of the States "obliterated and destroyed?" Instead of invading States rights, Congress has in this matter recognized them, and the amendment, if ratified, will derive its force from that very consent which Governor Stevenson describes as "ignored" and "annihilated."

The amendment, as submitted to the country, embodies the idea of moderation and compromise. The presentation of the suffrage question in this shape is a triumph over the ultra opinions which in the first instance would have made Congress absolute, and in the next would have enforced universal as distinguished from impartial suffrage. It is a triumph of constitutional reform over that tendency to usurpation which at one period threatened to be dangerous. And it substantially leaves the suffrage subject to the individual action of States. They may enact qualifications of education or property, precisely as at present, and will thus hold the power of regulating the franchise as to them may seem best. The only thing which the amendment will debar them from doing is, the setting up of a distinction founded upon color or former servitude. Whatever tests are to be applied must affect white and black alike, as indeed they ought to, if their purpose be to exclude ignorance or thriftlessness from the exercise of the franchise. The old test of color is a relic of the prejudice which the Democrats of Indiana and Kentucky stupidly mistake for principle.

The Tenure-of-Office Act.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Trumbull, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to which the House bill for repealing the Tenure-of-Office act had been referred, made a report on Monday, proposing a substitute for the bill, which, instead of repealing, simply suspends the operation of the act until the next session of Congress. It is supposed that in this form the bill will pass, which will leave General Grant as free as if the Tenure-of-Office act were not in existence, during the summer and autumn. This remarkable course shows that the Republican Senators have not overcome their distrust of the new President. Since the expression of his willingness to consult Senators and Representatives in his appointments, the feeling towards him has somewhat softened, and they are willing to put him on a brief probation and see how he will behave.

With the act temporarily suspended, the President can make all the removals he pleases; and the Senate probably assumes that he will turn out all Democrats, all appointees of Mr. Johnson, and all Republicans who failed to toe the mark, in order to ingratiate themselves with the late President. It is of much importance to the Republican party to get rid of all such; and General Grant's threat that he would make removals only for cause so long as he was subject to the disabilities of the Tenure-of-Office act, has probably suggested the present manœuvre. When these classes of office-holders are removed, they can never be restored; and the persons whom General Grant selects to fill their places can hold only until the close of the next session, unless they are confirmed by the Senate. By this manœuvre, it is hoped that all Mr. Johnson's appointees and abettors will be promptly swept away; and then, the Tenure-of-Office act coming again into force as soon as Congress meets in December, the Senate will have the whip-hand of the President, and will no longer care anything for his threats to make the Tenure-of-Office act odious to the party by strictly enforcing it. If the Senate does not like his new appointments, it will refuse to confirm them; and as the offices cannot be left vacant, they expect to force the President to make satisfactory appointments for the sake of getting them confirmed.

This game is so easily seen through that, if General Grant is plucky and wary, he will not be caught in the trap which the Senate is setting for him. If he should make no removals in consequence of a mere brief suspension of the Tenure-of Office act, and await its absolute repeal, he would exhibit a becoming self-respect and a proper regard for the rights and dignity of his office. There is no good reason why he should be free from restraint during the first few months of his term which is not equally good for releasing him for the whole of it. If the law is sound in principle, it should not be suspended for any President, or for any part of his term. If confidence in General Grant were the ground of suspension, it would not have been made temporary. To throw the reins upon his neck for a few months, just while he has time to remove Mr. Johnson's appointees, with a view to tighten them again immediately afterwards, is a more offensive mark of distrust than to leave the law in full operation. To keep the law uniformly in force might be defended on a pretense of principle; but to play fast and loose with it, as the Senate proposes to do, shows that it is meant as a mere fetter on the President for party purposes, which the Senate consents to relax for a short time merely to accomplish another party purpose. Such a course proves that they neither respect the law nor trust the new President.

FOR THE LADIES.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115

LADIES' EMPORIUM,

No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coutil, Satin, and Jean Corsets, in eight different styles manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram & Fanton's Family Sewing Machines being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PORTER & COATES

Have now open their New and Elegant

BOOK STORE,

In the Spacious Marble Building,

No. 822 CHESNUT Street,

(With an entirely new and elegant stock of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.

Every Book will be sold RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES 3 11 rp

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BROS.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

PAPER HANGINGS,

REMOVED TO

Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street,

BELOW MARKET,

2 22 tf Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 251 South THIRD Street,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18½

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25½

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 25 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putt Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 1 21 8

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of

ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems,

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 31

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.

BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,

B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 12 6½

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of

Spring and Summer Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [3 28 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bond

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of.......	$148·34
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of.......	173·34
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of.......	128·34
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of......	153 34
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of.....	43·34
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of	116·34
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of	118 34
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of	118·34

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of L Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at ou office. 1 1 2m

CARPETINGS.

SPRING—1869.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for

SPRING SALES,

Embracing all the new styles of

CARPETINGS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

3 11 tfrp ETC, ETC.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,

NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,

2 19 imrp East of Front street.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

WILLIAM GROVES,

No. 838 SANSOM Street,

AGENT FOR

YEATMAN & GRAHAM'S [2 22 1m

PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan. A. STETSON, Superintendent. Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding, with or without rooms. 3 5 1m

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1281

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The woollen factory of Mr. Dittie, at Blair and Norris streets, took fire last evening, and damage was done to the extent of $1000. The fire originated from the furnace.

—Last evening a carriage, containing two men, was wrecked near Twelfth and Coates streets, in consequence of the horses running away. The riders escaped with slight injuries.

—The strike among the journeymen in the morocco manufactories in this city is virtually ended, most of the workmen having gone to work at the old rate of wages.

—Last night a man attempted suicide in the Montgomery House, Sixth street, near Willow. He drew a revolver, and presenting it to his forehead, threatened to put an end to himself. A boarder prevented him from accomplishing his purpose, by knocking the weapon out of his hand.

—A well-dressed man, representing himself to be the Rev. Richard Allen, called on Monday at the coal yard of C. R. Miller, and ordered seven tons of coal, presenting in payment a check on the First National Bank for seventy-five dollars. As the coal cost only $52.50, he received the difference in cash, but the check proved to be worthless. He is represented to be about 30 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and to have a smooth face and light complexion.

—James Dix, who was arrested ten days ago on the charge of entering the office of Revenue Assessor Sweeney with intent to steal, was yesterday charged before Alderman Kerr with the offense of house robbery. It is alleged that he broke into the office of Philip Hofflinger, No. 521 Chesnut street on the 6th of February, and stole a lot of clothing and other articles. A revolver which had been pawned by the defendant at Megary's office, was identified by Mr. Hofflinger. The accused was held to answer both charges.

—A young man, who gave the name of Andrew S. Mintz, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having entered the house of Mr. Smith, No. 1739 New Third street, with a felonious intent. F. Smith testified before Alderman Kerr that, upon a noise being heard in the upper part of the house, he went up stairs and met on the stairs the defendant, who pretended he was begging, but as beggars are not in the practice of going up stairs to find the occupants of a house before they look into the lower rooms, Mintz was taken into custody. Mrs. Stahl, residing at No. 1753 New Third street, testified that she found defendant up stairs in her house, a week ago, when the bureau drawers were ransacked. Mintz was held to answer both charges.

—Fire Marshal Blackburn yesterday arrested nine lads, whose ages range from five to fifteen years, on the charge of setting fire to some property in the lower part of the city. The lads belong to two rival gangs, known as the Skyrockets and Niggertowners, and their older brothers are also connected with rival fire companies. The object of the gangs, it appears, was to create an alarm to call out the companies, and thus create a riot. The lads were marched before the Mayor, who reprimanded them sharply, after which their parents were held to bail for the future behavior of their children.

—Last evening a meeting of druggists, pharmaceutists, and chemists was held in the hall of the College of Pharmacy, to consider the bill before the Legislature for the alleged purpose of preventing the adulteration and sophistication of drugs. Mr. Robert Shoemaker presided. Mr. Edward Parrish submitted to the meeting a bill to be presented to the Legislature, in lieu of the one now before that body. It provides that all retail dealers in medicine and poisons shall be registered pharmaceutists. To be eligible to be registered all must be either graduates or pharmacy-practising or assistant practising pharmaceutists. After the passage of the act, applicants must be examined by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The bill further provides for the appointment of a register by the Governor, who shall keep a record and list of those registered, and shall issue licenses. All poisons must be properly labelled, and none shall be sold by country dealers unless by special license from the register, or unless sold in the original package, bearing the label and name of the wholesale dealer. A discussion then ensued as to the merits of the bill, whereupon Mr. Parrish offered a series of resolutions in support of the same. They were unanimously adopted. A resolution that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the State and county medical associations and the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131⅛.

—Republican majority in New Hampshire, 3764.

—Smythe & Edminson, of Montreal, have failed for $125,000.

—Hon. William J. Albert, it is thought, will be appointed Collector of the Port at Baltimore.

—Several of the clerks in the departments at Washington are aspiring to be heads of bureaus.

—William Morrell, shot last Friday night, near Newark, N. J., by a hotel-keeper, died yesterday.

—Commissioner Delano is overrun with hungry persons anxious to collect the revenue for the country.

—General Custer, according to a St. Louis despatch, has been captured, it is supposed by the Indians.

—The steamer Ruth, burned on Monday, on the Lower Mississippi, cost in 1865 $200,000. Her cargo was valued at $130,000.

—A. M. H. Taylor, known as the Toronto "Barley King," has left for parts unknown, leaving behind unsettled accounts to heavy amounts.

—Captain George W. Russell, long a popular captain in connection with the Bay line of steamers from Baltimore to Norfolk, died yesterday, in the 58th year of his age.

—In the Georgia House of Representatives yesterday, the fifteenth amendment passed. Yeas, 54; nays, 46. In the Senate, it was made the special order at noon to-day.

—Captain Richard B. Fitzgerald, Sr., partner of the well-known house of Fitzgerald, Booth & Co., of Baltimore, died on Sunday night, aged 62. He was founder of the house, which for many years has been engaged in a large South Pacific trade.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons, the Mayor of Dublin appeared at the bar, and presented petitions praying for religious equality in Ireland, and amnesty and pardon for all Fenians.

In reply to a question from Mr. Torrens, the House was informed by Mr. Otway, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, that the Government would soon bring in a bill establishing a uniform and permanent law of extradition.

MADRID, March 16.—In the Cortes yesterday, a motion was made by a Republican, that the Cortes take ground in favor of legalizing civil marriages, and several Republicans spoke in support of it. At the conclusion of the debate, it was announced that the Government intended to introduce a bill on the subject.

A discussion arose concerning the conscription, and the recent popular demonstrations against it.

Ministers Sagasta, Topete, and Prim accused Orense and Pierrad of making speeches to the people on Sunday last, subversive of the government.

Orense was charged with inciting the people to oppose the authority of the Cortes, and Pierrad was accused of exhorting the soldiers to disobey their officers. A violent scene occurred in the Cortes, and the exasperation of parties rendered discussion impracticable, and, after a few words from Deputy Figueras, pledging the Republican party, whatever its political desires might be, to submit to the decision of the Constituent Cortes, the subject was dropped, and soon after the sitting was adjourned.

TOULON, March 16.—By orders received from Paris, all soldiers and sailors who were recruited in 1862 have been discharged from the military and naval depots.

GALVESTON, March 16.—From the Brownsville *Ranchero* of March 7 we get advices from Matamoros to March 6. A courier had just arrived bringing news of the defeat of Vargas, who, in his blindness and courage, dared to attack Martinez's position at Jauze. After a fight of two hours Vargas shamefully retreated into the woods, leaving the field covered with his dead. General Cortina pursued him vigorously, and when the courier left, Vargas had been completely defeated. The State of Tamaulipas will now enjoy peace, security, and order, which have been so long interrupted. Governor Bustamente entered San Luis Potosi on the 13th ult., amid great rejoicings.

HAVANA, March 16.—The following news has been received from Mexico:—

Colonel Meyer, formerly of the United States army, was arrested on a charge of attempting to carry over his regiment to the rebel General Negrete.

Many officers who acted under Negrete have been captured and shot.

Frequent arrests are made in the city of Mexico of persons alleged to be implicated in revolutionary plots.

Wealthy capitalists, representing millions of property, are emigrating from the country.

MEXICO, March 8.—The rebel General Negrete has not been heard of since his flight.

The local courts of Potosi had conceded protection to Governor Bustamente.

A church in Zacatecas was struck by lightning on the 5th inst., and destroyed, and one hundred persons were buried in the ruins.

Aurelianus Rivero was killed in a duel with Governor Garcia, and the latter has resigned.

Cespedes, Governor of Yucatan, is dead.

HAVANA, March 16.—The insurgents in the neighborhood of Sagua number fifteen hundred, under command of an American named Rudolph Pole, formerly in the Confederate service, and lately a clerk in the mercantile house of Bishop, in Caibarien.

Advices from the interior represent the troops advancing against the rebels in every direction.

The Government officers are working hard to re-establish communication between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe.

Skirmishes have taken place at Boca, near Nuevitas, and two fights within forty-eight hours are reported, in one of which, according to the government account, one hundred and seventy-five rebels were killed. No reports of these engagements had been received from the Cuban side.

Forty rebel prisoners have arrived here from Remedios.

The rebels defeated at Mayari are moving towards Holguin.

The *Diario* says the wealthy planters and merchants are dissatisfied with the abolition proclamation issued by the insurgents in the Central Department.

A steam transport has arrived from Barcelona with 1100 Spanish troops.

There is great military activity in the Central and Eastern Departments. Skirmishes between the troops and rebels are reported in various places, but no serious engagement seems to have taken place.

Sailed, steamship Bavaria, for Southampton; also, Yazoo, for Philadelphia; and arrived, steamship Cuba, from Baltimore.

Sugar quiet; No. 12 D. S., 8¾@9 reals. Exchange steady and unchanged.

Military Orders.

GENERAL ORDER No. 18.—HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1869.—By direction of the President of the United States the following changes are made in military divisions and department commands:—

1. Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Missouri.

2. Major-General H. W. Halleck is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the South, to be composed of the Departments of the South and Louisiana, of the Fourth Military District, and of the States comprising the present Department of the Cumberland. Headquarters at Louisville, Ky.

3. Major-General Halleck will proceed to his new command as soon as relieved by Major-General Thomas, who is assigned to command the Military Division of the Pacific.

4. Major-General J. M. Schofield is assigned to command the Department of the Missouri. The State of Illinois and the post of Fort Smith, Ark., are transferred to this department.

5. Brigadier and Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard is assigned to command the Department of Louisiana, and until his arrival the senior officer, Brevet Major-General J. A. Mower, will command, according to his brevet rank of Major-General.

6. The Department of Washington will be discontinued, and merged in the Department of the East. The records will be sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

7. The First Military District will be added to the Military Division of the Atlantic.

8. As soon as Major-General Thomas is ready to relinquish command of the Department of the Cumberland, the department will be discontinued, and the States composing it will be added to other departments to be hereafter designated. The records will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The Gettysburg Lottery.

Says a Harrisburg special telegram of yesterday:—

The celebrated Gettysburg lottery affair was finally disposed of to-day, before Judge Pearson. It will be recollected that the Legislature having, in 1867, incorporated the Gettysburg Soldiers' Orphan Asylum, with power to engage in a lottery scheme, the Attorney-General, deeming the act unconstitutional, had a *quo warranto* issued to arrest the proceedings and stop the lottery, after the scheme had been published and tickets offered for sale. The bonus to be paid the Commonwealth was fixed in the act of incorporation at $10,000.

This *bonus* was raised in the following manner:—One Mr. Smith, in New York, gave his check to Messrs R. France, P. A. Edgerton, and Samuel Diehl, of Philadelphia, for the amount, who indorsed it, to Horatio G. Sickel, as Treasurer of the Gettysburg Asylum Corporation, who in turn presented it to State Treasurer Kemble, who refused to receive the same, acting under the advice of Attorney-General Brewster, who deemed the charter of the corporation unconstitutional. The writ of *quo warranto* was never argued, and in 1868 the charter of the Asylum was repealed; but in the meantime several suits were brought against Horatio Sickel, one of which was successful, thus reducing the amount in his hands to $8500, whereupon, to avoid further responsibility, General Sickel deposited the money in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county. But the act of 1868 required the money to be placed in the hands of the Commonwealth. Messrs. France, Edgerton, and Diehl then brought suit in this court for the money, to make good their responsibility to Mr. Smith, whose check they indorsed. The Commonwealth followed in a suit for its possession. The court this afternoon rendered a decision for France, Edgerton, and Diehl.

A River Under the Rocky Mountains.

CURIOUS LETTER FROM GEORGE CATLIN.

Trübner's Record contains the following letter from Mr. Catlin:—

"Mr. Catlin, the American ethnographist, whose extensive travels have led him through the wildest and rudest scenery of America, has turned his attention for several years past from the Indians to rocks, and has made in these studies voyages to South America, to the Rocky Mountains, the Andes, and the Antilles, the results of which he is preparing to publish in a work entitled 'The Lifted and Subsided Rocks of America, with their Influences on the Oceanic, Atmospheric, and Land Currents.' And one of the striking features of this book seems to be, to quote his own words, 'the discovery of a river under the Rocky Mountains many times larger than the Mississippi, its course nearly twice the Mississippi's length, and gliding through the clean and vast rocky cellars of the upheaved mountains without the losses by alluvial absorptions and solar evaporations which diminish valley rivers, it takes along in its course the sinking streams and lakes of the mountains of Mexico, and with them, perhaps by a hundred mouths in its deep bed, debouches unseen into the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico.

"The frequent 'Montagues qui fument,' 'Roches qui tremblent,' and 'Blowing Caves' which occur in the Rocky Mountain range (he says) indicate submontague cascades, caused by the waters of melting snows, of rains, of glaciers, and a thousand sinking rivers and lakes, which, amongst broken up and angular rocks, are on their way to the ocean level.

"Through the vast and heated vaults underneath the Andes, I contemplate a similar river, running from the thirtieth degree of south latitude to the north, and carrying their overflowing waters also to the Caribbean Sea.

"The Antilles, now partially sunk in the ocean, are but a chain of mountain tops which, six thousand years ago, stood up in their grandeur, a part (and, probably, the glory) of the Andes; and at that date the two mighty submontague rivers, meeting and debouching together into the ocean, east or north of the Antilles, combined with extraordinary volcanic influences, undermined the Antilles chain, which went down into the cataclysm well established in Indian traditions, which I have gathered both in North and South America, and also by unimpeachable records on the rocks themselves—by shapes and grooves left in the giant walls at Caraccas and Santa Martha, on the coast of Venezuela, where this mighty chain was broken; records which I have twice seen, which may be read by all ages to come, and which are not myths or fables.

"In this tremendous catastrophe, probably the most stupendous that ever took place on the surface of the globe, the peninsula of Yucatan, with its splendid Aztec cities, sank, and since has partially risen, leaving the two grand sunken estuaries, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, into which the two subterranean rivers, from the constant overflow of their vast cisterns under the mountains, now spread their clear and blue waters, heated by the volcanic furnaces they have passed. By the joint influx of these rivers into the Caribbean Sea, its western surface is elevated several feet above the level of the ocean; and pouring into the Gulf of Mexico, sweeping its western coast, and taking in its way the waters of Rio del Norte and the Mississippi, this vast flood debouches with them into the Atlantic, at the Florida Cape, and there becomes the Gulf Stream, until now one of the mooted puzzles of the world.

"GEORGE CATLIN."

—Mme. Vanges, *La Reine des Halles* (Queen of the Markets), in Paris, is worth half a million francs, but is daily at her stall.

—Nevada has a million and a quarter mulberry trees—food for worms.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..........6 09 MOON SETS..........10 21
SUN SETS..........6 09 HIGH WATER..........5 09

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOS. C. GRUBB,
E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 3
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 3
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 3
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 4
China	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 6
Germania	Havre	New York	Mar. 6
FOR EUROPE.			
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 17
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 17
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 18
New York	New York	Bremen	Mar. 18
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 20
Peruvian	Portland	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Celia	New York	London	Mar. 20
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 20
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Europa	New York	Havre	Mar. 20
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 27
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 18
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 18
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Mar. 19
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Mar. 20
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 20
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 23
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 24
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Doughten, Tatem, Gloucester, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr R. W. Tull, Pierce, Boston, do.
Schr L. A. Rose, Rose, Lynn, do.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, Lynn, do.
Schr H. L. Slaight, Rowe, Boston, do.
St'r A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Rus. barque Samps, Huovereta, from Liverpool Jan. 21, with mdse. to John R. Pearose.

Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, 40 days from Palermo, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Brig Nigretia, Stowers, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Br. schr Charlotte, Strachan, 59 days from Malaga, with raisins to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, 7 days from Portland, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Pecora, Carll, 2 days from Bridgeton, N. J., with mdse. to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Yeoman, Laws, 5 days from Seaford, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Astrea, Barnes, hence for Acapulco, put into Bermuda 2d inst.—no particulars.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, from Philadelphia, at Charleston 16th inst.

Barque Humboldt, reported from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 9th inst., lat. 31, long. 70 31.

Barque Elena, Stewart, from Troon 23d ult. for Philadelphia, put back next day.

Schr Isaac Rich, Bryant, hence, at Marblehead 12th instant.

Schr Hattie S. Collins, Hall, hence, at New Haven 13th inst.

Schr H. G. Hand, Hand, hence, at Baltimore 15th instant.

Schr Gen. Peavey, Armstrong, from George's Banks for Philadelphia, at New York 15th inst.

Schrs Samuel Gilman, Kelly; S. L. Simmons, Clark; J. H. Moore, Snow; Isaac Rich, Crowell; and W. E. Locke, Buntley, all from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 15th inst.

Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

Schr E. M. Duffield, Raynor, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, hence, at Newport 14th instant.

Sloop Wave, Gibbon, from Plymouth for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 14th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Brig Candace, which left Fayal Dec. 11 for Boston, and supposed to have foundered, had among her officers Charles Bancroft, of Philadelphia, second mate.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A recent gale has changed the entrance to the harbor of St. Augustine viz.:—

Outer Buoy, perpendicular black and white stripes, second class iron can. Lighthouse SW., Jack's Mount S. by W., and Point North Beach W.-SW.

North Breaker Buoy, 1 red No. 2, third class iron can. Jack's Mount S. ½ W., Lighthouse SW., Point North Beach SW. by W.

Spit Buoy, red No. 4, second class iron nun, Lighthouse SW., Point North Beach NW.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

EDWARD F. STONE, Lighthouse Ins., 5d Dist.
Charleston, March 12, 1869.

A new Fog Bell has been placed in position at Jordan's Point Lighthouse, James river.

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.
ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT
The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,
Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,
N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
TRAVELLERS NOTICE.
Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking.
AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,
1 19 2m No. 703 CHESNUT Street

DRY GOODS.

1869. CENTRAL 1869.
CLOTH EMPORIUM.

Men's Coatings,	Ladies' Cloakings,
Fancy Cassimeres,	Mixed Cloths,
Black Cloths,	Plain Cloths,
Black Doeskins,	Fancy Cloths,
Boys' Goods,	Opera Cloths,

Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest *cash* rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

Just opened a large assortment of Marseilles Quilts at less than importers' prices.
Honey-comb and Lancaster Quilts.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!!
Plaid Nainsooks, Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins.
Tucked Cambric and Tucked Swiss Muslins.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, French Muslins, etc., etc.
Tucked Muslins for Infants' Dresses.
PIQUES! PIQUES!
5000 yards Piques at 37½c.; a bargain.
Corded Piques, 37½, 50, 62½, and 85c.
Fine qualities Piques at 50, 62½, 75, and 85c. a yard.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
8-4 Bleached Table Linens, Barnsley Table Linens, Power-loom Table Linens and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Napkins $1·50, $1·69, $1·75, $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50, up to $6 a dozen. Bargains in Linen Doylies.
Nursery Diaper, Birdeye Linens, Linen Lawns, etc.
Best makes Shirting Linens, etc., etc.
Best makes Bleached and Brown Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
5000 yards Calicoes, fast colors, 12½c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½, and $1.
Striped Skirtings, etc., etc.
Bargains in Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, Magic Rufflings, Registered Edgings.
Marseilles Trimmings, Tape Trimmings.
Coventry and Sandringham Rufflings, etc., etc.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Gloves, and Hdkfs.
Jouvin Kid Gloves, best quality.
Kid Gloves, Real Kid and extra fine quality, for $1 and $1·25, suitable for evenings.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 6 sw3f

1869.
(OPENED IN 1853, MARCH 10.)
Central Location.
Large Well Lighted Store.
A Good Class of Goods.
The Lowest Possible Prices.
Established on Fair Business Principles.
Polite and Attentive Assistants.

Where the above *cardinal points* are *true* and *strictly observed*, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, *success* and *prosperity* are *certain*.

SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.

We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable
Silks and Dress Goods,
Cassimeres and Cloths,
Linens, White Goods,
Domestics, Etc. Etc.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW LINEN DRESSES,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last Steamer from Europe.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Rilleux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
The South and Southwest
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, March 18.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Apr. 3, 11 A. M.
KANGAROO (via Halifax) Tuesday, Apr. 6, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT..........Brocande..........Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont..........Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE..........Duchesne..........Saturday, Oct. 31
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First Cabin..........$145 | Second Cabin..........$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
80 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & Co.,
3 2 No. 132 South Wharves.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN DRAMA.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 17,
THIRD NIGHT OF
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
CATHARINE II. Empress of Russia.
Reserved seats, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents. Tickets and Seats for sale at R. Witting's, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy. 3 16

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
C. D. HESS & CO..........Managers
(Also of Crosby's Opera House and Wood's Museum, Chicago.)
A GREAT HIT.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
THE GREAT EXTRAVAGANZA
THE GREAT EXTRAVAGANZA

Mrs. J. A. Oates,	THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.	J. G. Burnett,
Fanny Stockton,		A. D. Bradley,
Katie Putnam,		M. A. Fisk,
Marie Boniface,		C. A. McManus,
Georgia Tebbin,		S. W. Ashley,
Vocalists and Burlesque Actresses unsurpassed.		And 20 others. A combination unequalled in any similar organization.

THE ENTIRE GREAT COMPANY.
All the magnificent JEWELS, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, ETC., transported direct from
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO,
where, for the past two months, this magnificent production has enjoyed
THE MOST EMINENT SUCCESS,
CROWDING THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Night after night with the most enthusiastic and delighted audiences.
The cost of this grand production at the Chesnut will exceed
$12,000,
actual outlay. Come to-night and see. An absolutely Magnificent performance.
OVER 200 PEOPLE EMPLOYED.
GRAND CHORUS OF 40 VOICES.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
SPLENDID MUSIC.
In the Tournament Act
THE GREAT LEON BROTHERS,
Spanish Gymnasts,
HERNANDEZ, THE UNRIVALLED GUITARIST.
THE BREBAN SWISS BELL RINGERS.
THE LEON AND HERNANDEZ JAPANESE TROUPE.
Songs, Dances, Burlesques,
Fun, Elegant and Refined, but
EXTREMELY FUNNY.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¼.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 17,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
The romantic Irish Drama entitled
THE EMERALD RING.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In answer to solicitations the Management beg to state that the drama of
FOUL PLAY,
Unavoidably withdrawn in the zenith of its success, will be reproduced
ON MONDAY EVENING, March 22,
With all its original scenery, machinery, and startling effects.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8.
SECOND WEEK OF "MUCH ADO."
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,
Shakespeare's exquisite Comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
with New Scenery, Costumes, Music, and Great Cast.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as..........BEATRICE
Friday—BENEFIT OF MISS LIZZIE PRICE.
Saturday—BENEFIT OF MR. F. F. MACKAY.
Seats secured six days in advance. tf

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
LAST SIX NIGHTS, POSITIVELY,
OF PROF. RISLEY'S
World-known, Imperial, and Original
JAPANESE TROUPE WITH "ALL RIGHT,"
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOORS.
Friday—"ALL RIGHT'S" BENEFIT. [3 15 6t
FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY, AT TWO.
Prices, 50, 75, and 25 cents. Seats at Trumpler's.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS
for a limited number of nights.
The great JAPS and the original
ALL-RIGHT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; and Andre's Music Store No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1869, Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, by the Wonderful Children Artists of New York,
JOHANNA AND WILLIE HESS. 3 15 tf

GRAND FAIR, IN AID OF ST. PAUL'S M. E. MISSION, to be held at the N. E. corner of SECOND and PINE Streets, commencing March 17, 1869, for the sale of Fancy and Useful Articles. Admission 10 cents. Season Tickets, admitting for two weeks, 25 cents. 3 6 12t

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Spring Quarter will begin MONDAY, March 22. Names of new pupils should be entered this week. 64

MAMMOTH VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL, TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets, open Day and Evening. All styles of Velocipedes both for sale and to rent. Headquarters of Philadelphia Velocipede Club. Admission, 10 cents.
3 9 3m J. W. POST.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
No. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW. [3 10 wfm6mrp

AVIS IMPORTANT!
BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements
Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
EBENISTE, 2 13mrp
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

RICHMOND & CO.,
Successors to Atwood & Hopper,
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
No. 45 South SECOND St.,
(East Side, Brown Stone Building),
1 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1869.

The Tenure-of-Office Act.

THE United States Senate is earnestly considering the Tenure-of-Office act, passed by the last Congress, which forbids the President from making removals without assigning cause. As it seems to be generally understood that Grant intends to faithfully obey this law as long as it remains upon the statute book, all the aspirants for stations now held by Andrew Johnson's favorites unite in demanding the removal of this obstacle to their ambition; for if no summary mode of creating vacancies is provided, there can be but few new appointments.

This pressure has evidently created a strong disposition among a large portion of the Senators to consent to a modification of the law, and the Judiciary Committee has reported a proposition that it be "suspended until the next session of Congress." If this policy be adopted, the President will have an opportunity to dismiss all the obnoxious men now in office; but after this work is accomplished, and a few fleeting months have passed by, the restrictions imposed upon Johnson will be equally binding upon the present administration.

The Democratic Senators advocate a total repeal of the law, on the ground that it was an unjust and unconstitutional restriction upon Presidential power from the outset; and some of the Republican Senators contend that as the act was passed only to provide for a special emergency, it should be abolished now that the emergency is over, and that a man who possesses the confidence of the nation, instead of a reckless recreant, is installed in the White House.

Other Senators assume a loftier position. They avow their willingness to suspend the act for a time, so that all barriers to the speedy dismissal of bad men in office may be removed, but they contend that the Tenure-of-Office law only restores the correct interpretation of the Constitution, and that it furnishes a wise, just, and necessary restriction upon a power that has often been sadly abused.

While we fully acknowledge the wisdom and propriety of suspending the operation of the law for a limited period, we cannot but regard it as a useful barrier against the repetition of the frightful abuses which were perpetrated by the last administration. One of the ablest commentators on the Constitution expressed the opinion, while its adoption was a debatable question, that the provision requiring the consent of the Senate to a new appointment also required, by implication, similar consent to a removal; and so strong was this belief in the Senate, when the question first practically arose during Washington's administration, by a removal without cause, that half the members present endorsed it, the adverse view being adopted only by the casting vote of John Adams, who was then Vice-President, and cherished the anticipation, which was subsequently realized, that he would become Washington's successor.

Even at that early day Alexander Hamilton denounced the decision thus given, not only because it violated the true principles of the Constitution, but because it would tend to numberless evils, and exercise an insidious influence over all the ramifications of American government, by making even the election of constables and justices of peace depend upon national politics.

Many years elapsed before these predictions were fully verified. Mr. Davis stated in the Senate yesterday that Jefferson had made but about twenty removals, and that John Quincy Adams had made but two. But since the election of Jackson the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils" has been generally accepted by all parties; and for the last forty years the business of the Government has been periodically deranged, an immense horde of professional office-seekers and politicians have become as hungry and as rapacious as wolves, and the bitterness of political contests has been unnecessarily increased by the complication of an infinite number of varied real or supposed personal interests with grave national questions.

The practice of changing a hundred thousand trained officials, for as many ignorant ones, once every four years, and as much oftener as a new whim seizes the occupant of the Presidential chair, is disreputable, demoralizing, and injurious to every substantial interest. It generates a countless host of partisan Micawbers, who abandon useful industry in the hope that "something may turn up" to give them a short lease of office; it deranges the public service; and while it subjects a good President to a pressure that has already proved fatal in several instances, it gives a bad one a power that may be terribly abused.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR has ordered the discharge from the military and naval depots at Toulon of all soldiers and sailors who were recruited in the year 1862. Seven years of practically involuntary service have been exacted from them in support of the Napoleonic despotism. The best years of their lives have thus been lost to themselves and to their country, and now they are given the poor privilege of commencing a new struggle with the world.

The Cuban Revolution.

THE Cuban revolutionists have addressed a memorial to the President of the United States, asking him to recognize them as belligerents, and setting forth in a temperate, dignified, and impressive manner the principles involved in their present contest with Spain. This memorial is entitled to the respectful consideration of the Government and people of the United States, and there does not appear to be any good reason why all that the revolutionists ask at our hands should not be granted. So strict is the censorship exercised by the Spanish authorities, that it is almost impossible to get any reliable news from Cuba; and the despatches announcing Spanish victories and successes are so contradictory and unreliable that they are entitled to but little credit, while, on the contrary, the meagre information which we are able to obtain from the other side indicates that the rebellion has assumed the most formidable proportions, and that the cause of Cuban independence is far from hopeless. This is a matter that directly interests us of the United States, for if Cuba severs her connection with Spain, her next move will probably be to seek admission into the great family of free American States, and a few timely exhibitions of good-will on our part will make it more easy for us to obtain possession of this great prize a few years hence.

The revolutionists set forth as their reasons for claiming the recognition of the United States Government, that nineteen-twentieths of the people of the island are in favor of independence, and are only kept in subjection by force of arms; that there is an army of 70,000 men in the field, officered, disciplined, and governed by the principles of civilized warfare, and that the prisoners whom they take—and so far, it is stated, they have taken three times as many as their opponents—are treated in every respect as prisoners of war are treated by the most civilized nations on the earth, while, on the contrary, the Spanish authorities have almost invariably brutally murdered all the revolutionists that have fallen into their hands; that the commercial and financial interests of the two countries are largely identical; that the arms and authority of the revolutionists now extend over two-thirds of the entire geographical area of the island, and because in this movement the Cubans are only following in the footsteps of the Spaniards themselves, in endeavoring to banish tyrannical rulers and to place in their stead rulers of their own choice. With much delicacy the memorialists call the attention of the President to the fact that the Cuban revolution is something very different from the late slaveholders' Rebellion in the United States, and their language on this point is well worth quoting:—

> "Allow us to add, with the greatest diffidence and sensitiveness, that the difference between the Rebellion in the United States and the present revolution in Cuba is simply that in the former a small minority rebelled against laws which they had a voice in making and the privilege of repealing, while in the case of Cuba we are resisting a foreign power in crushing us to the earth, as they have done for centuries, with no appeal but that of arms open to us, and appointing, without our knowledge, voice, advice, or consent, tyrannical citizens of their own country to rule us and eat out our substance."

The Cubans claim, in fact, that the contest in which they are now engaged is identical in spirit and purport to that which the American colonies waged with Great Britain during the war of the Revolution, which secured their independence and established a great free nation on the North American continent. They assert that the people of Cuba have a tenfold more absolute and potent right to rebel than Spain had, because the rulers of Cuba are sent without her voice or consent by a foreign country, and accompanied by swarms of officials to fill various offices created only for their individual profit, drawing their sustenance and support from the hard earnings of the natives of the soil. Cuba is too rich a prize to be allowed to slip through our fingers by an indifference to the claims of the revolutionists; and if they are as strong and as likely to succeed as is asserted, they should at least be recognized as belligerents. It is rumored that President Grant favors their claims, and that the Spanish embassy at Washington, frightened at the probability of any encouragement being given to them by the United States, have prepared a formal protest against any interference. The Washington despatches of this morning state that the President has ordered our squadron in the Cuban waters to be largely increased, and that the fleet will be reinforced by two of the iron-clads. This is a proper move to make, for we should have a sufficient force on hand to protect American citizens and American interests, and to take advantage of anything that may turn up in our favor.

THE INDIAN WAR, despite recent assurances to the contrary, is not yet ended. The redskins have captured General Custer, according to a despatch from Denver, and have renewed their murderous depredations in Arizona and the interior of California. This capture of Custer is a bad piece of business. If they tomahawk the long-haired cavalryman, his death will demand retaliation; and if they do not tomahawk him, it will require an extra expedition, at an enormous expense, to secure his release. It will be seen, by to-day's despatches from Washington, that Lieutenant-General Sheridan reassumes the command of the Military Division of the Missouri, and consequently will still have control of the Indian campaign, the best guarantee that as much as possible will be done to terminate the warlike operations of the aborigines.

THE PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA is apparently a model statesman of the South American school. Somebody has attempted to assassinate him, and this circumstance he has taken advantage of as an excuse for proclaiming himself Dictator. The steamer which brings us this news brings also the announcement that Chili is afflicted by earthquakes, while Peru enjoys the double misfortune of earthquakes and yellow fever. Yet, if we were compelled to reside in any section of the southern continent, we would prefer the plague-stricken and quaking quarter of it to that which is about to witness a fresh outbreak of civil war.

THE SILK TRADE OF EUROPE.—The value of silk imported into the United Kingdom last year amounted to £17 466 774, viz:—Raw and waste, £7 982,195; thrown, £439,967; manufactured, £9,094 612. In 1863 the value of the silk imported was £16 471,675, showing an increase in the five years of £995,199; in raw and waste silk there was a decrease to the amount of £1,896 236; but, on the other hand, there was the large increase of £2 4 5,467 in silk manufactures. The increase in the value of thrown silk from 1863 7 was £346,028. Raw silk was imported in 1867 to the value of £7 556,462, of which £4 745 499 was received from Egypt in transit from India, China, and Japan, and £2 658 498 from France. The imports of waste silk were £375,733. Of the total value of silk manufactures, India and China account for £110,137. Plain silk or satin broadstuffs of European manufacture were received last year to the value of £4 260,136, including £3,983,023 from France; the value of striped, figured, etc., broadstuffs was £168,111; of gauze crapes, £129 509; and of velvet broadstuffs, £912,997; of this latter sum Belgium contributed goods to the value of £732,263. Silk or satin ribbons were imported last year to the value of £2,094,443, of which £1,853,631 was received from France. Velvet plush imports amounted to £518,401, including £120,798 from Belgium. Plush for hat-making imported from France amounted to £79,440. The value of silk dresses received last year from France was £27,067; and the value of parasols and umbrellas from Hamburg was £2980. The importation of raw and manufactured silk from France increased from £7,298,460 in 1863 to £10,214,709 in 1867; in Belgium the increase was from £1,012 034 in 1863 to £1,570,908 in 1867. Silk manufactures were exported from the United Kingdom to the value of £1,421,261 in 1863, and £1,021,518 in 1867; and thrown silk and twisted yarn were exported to the value of £811,045 in 1863 and £754,145 in 1867.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist (ultra-Rebel) March, 13.

We are not surprised, but very much disgusted at the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the so-called House of Representatives of Georgia. Up to this period the State of Georgia has, in spite of many drawbacks, held a conspicuous position in Federal politics south of the Potomac, and been classed with the unterrified States which still, in the forum of reason, stand forth as the champions of what is left of civil liberty, the rights of commonwealths and the purity of race. So majestic was her position that she soared above her sisters in misfortune, while all honest men combined to honor her, and even the Federal Congress testified its respect by hesitating to push her utterly beyond the pale of Union. But the applause of good men everywhere and the timidity of bad men at Washington may as well cease, so far as the House of Representatives at Atlanta is concerned. The valor of its members has oozed out, like Bob Acres', at the finger tips, and the courage which simulated the lion has been revealed as the disguised pusillanimity of an inferior animal. Since the members of the Assembly are so fond of reconsidering, let them by all means recall their miserable action of Friday; let them abjure their cowardly surrender. As the case stands they have not only submitted cravenly to the rod that threatened them, but they have voluntarily apologized to the negroes for daring to consider that white men were really a trifle their superiors.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—This morning's session was taken up with the trial of cross-bills charging William Murphy and John McDonald, alias Bowman, with assault and battery upon Ellen Mitchell, and David and Anna Mitchell with assault and battery upon William Murphy. On the one side it was alleged that these young men, having had a previous quarrel with Mitchell's family, went to the latter's house late in the night, forced an entrance, and rushed to his apartments; his daughter, Ellen, threw herself before them, and one of these struck her upon the head with a blackjack. An officer arrived in time to prevent further fighting, and took them into custody. On the other hand, Murphy complained that he was standing peaceably in front of Mitchell's house, when the latter seized him, dragged him inside, and struck him senseless, and with the aid of his wife otherwise maltreated him. On trial.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Wilson, Seddon & Brisbin vs. Wilson. An action to recover damages for an alleged excessive distress for rent. Before reported. On trial.

—The flag carried by the Louisville Legion in the Mexican War, and which has been missing for fifteen years, has been found.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4¦ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY
WILL BE HELD ON
TUESDAY EVENING, 23D INST.,
IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Commencing at half-past seven o'clock.

Addresses by Rev. E. WENTWORTH, D. D., of Troy Conference, late Missionary to China; Rev. JACOB TODD, of Philadelphia; and Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of Parent Missionary Society.

Tickets to be had at Perkinpine & Higgins', No. 56 N. Fourth street, and at the M. E. Book Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street.

For a reserved seat in the Parquet, Parquet Circle, or Balcony, 25 cents will be charged and the friends may thus avoid an unusual early attendance to secure a good seat. 3 17 6t

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label: all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo, 1 27wf3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALADER,
9 18 Treasurer.

BIBLE STUDY.
HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
No 1210 CHESNUT STREET.
LEWIS P. [illegible], Esq., will conduct the Bible Study TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Raising of Lazarus," Illustrated with Map and Blackboard.
All are welcome.
Young Men especially invited.
[illegible] Saturday Evening. 1t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SAYS:—"We have delayed any special mention of the Elastic Sponge Company until we have ascertained that very many of our foremost citizens have used the Elastic Sponge Mattresses and Pillows upon their beds and pronounced them in every way worthy of full endorsement. 8 3mw3

THE LIVELY THERMOMETER.

What ails that old thermometer?
  Pray tell me, if you know;
So wondrous high the thing doth jump,
  And falls again so low.

To-day 'tis up to fifty six,
  To-morrow 'tis down to freezing,
And then it down near zero goes,
  And the people with colds are sneezing.

It says at sunrise twenty-five,
  And I wrap my coat around me:
By noon it goes to sixty-four!
  Its rapid jumps confound me.

Again it starts at sixty-two,
  But, eastern winds prevailing,
The mercury travels down again,
  With snowing and with hailing.

The curious thermometer
  Confuses me altogether:
But one thing certainly well I know,
Whether the mercury's high or low,
Whether the sun is shining or no,
In days of rain, or in days of snow,
Whether the March winds howl and blow,
All I have to do is to go
To ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Store, and, lo!
  They have clothes for all sorts of weather!

Let the thermometer go up to boiling or down to zero, and we will be ready to clothe the public for every degree of heat or cold cheap for cash.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S
NEW BOOK.

HOW HE WON HER.
A Sequel to "Fair Play."
BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH

Author of "Fair Play," "Fallen Pride," "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," etc.

"HOW HE WON HER," A Sequel to FAIR PLAY. By MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, is published and for sale this day by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Price, $1·75 in cloth; or $1 50 in paper cover.

"How He Won Her" is the sequel to and continuation of Mrs. Southworth's "Fair Play." It will command a very large sale, as it is fully equal to "Fair Play," which is one of the best novels ever published and which is having an unprecedented sale, for Mrs Southworth is, beyond all doubt, the best female novelist of this age. "How He Won Her" is the best and most absorbing story ever written by Mrs. Southworth. It abounds in thrilling incidents and the most beautiful scenic descriptions, increases in interest at every step, and culminates in a powerful and startling manner. We call the attention of all to it, knowing that if they once enter upon its perusal, they will endorse every word we have said in its praise. It is published in a large duodecimo volume of over five hundred pages, in uniform style with "Fair Play" and all her previous works, and sold at the low price of $1·75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover; and will be sent free of postage to any one on receipt of the price by the publishers.

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The Bridal Eve	1·50	The Mother-in-Law	1·50
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Love's Labor Won	1·50	Lady of the Isle	1·50
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Discarded Daughter	1 50	Curse of Clifton	1·50

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FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE House at CHESNUT HILL. Apply to E. L. BOUDINOT, No. 418 WALNUT Street. 3 17 wfm6t*

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The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,
Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS,
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AT THE WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
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Commences Tuesday, 7 P. M., and continues Ten Days.
Open from 3 to 10 P. M.
Dr. WILLITS LECTURES THURSDAY, 8 P. M.
Subject—"MODEL WIFE." Tickets, 50 cents. 3 15 2t

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SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
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A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,
YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY
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PRESENT PRICE,
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Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 60t4p

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For the present we are selling at the low price of

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For $1000	1881s, we pay a difference of	$205·81
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1000	1864s,	193 31
1000	1865s, November,	205·81
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WARBURTON, HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next Door to Post Office,
Is now prepared to offer to Gentlemen of Philadelphia and vicinity, DRESS HATS FOR SPRING, in new patterns of rare elegance, and of materials and workmanship unsurpassed. Best quality, $9; Fine quality, $7.

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Each quality will be provided, if desired, with his patent easy-fitting ventilating and perspiration-proof attachment.
The styles of the best London Hatters will be reproduced, and all English peculiarities accurately exhibited. The price of these fac similes will be $10.
A call of inspection is respectfully solicited. 3 11 9trp

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RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
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FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—The steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT street wharf at 3 P. M. and Wilmington at 6 30 A. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way. Fare 10 cents. Freight taken at low rates. 3 10 3t

SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC, and
MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
AND DYSPEPSIA,

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.

SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS

Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.

SCHENCK'S
SEAWEED TONIC

Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.

THE GREAT REASON

Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, plueral adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

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And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious cases, as they are

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Dr. SCHENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office,

PHILADELPHIA, EVERY SATURDAY,

Where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday; and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, for sale by Druggists and Dealers. 2 fwtsm

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Field of the Cloth of Gold" at the Chesnut.

Last evening C. D. Hess & Co.'s burlesque company opened at the Chesnut in Brough's extravaganza of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*. A large audience was in attendance, and the performance was a very decided success, and was warmly applauded throughout. Burlesque and pantomime, if well done, are about as attractive to the great mass of theatre-goers as any entertainments that can be presented; but the difficulty in the majority of cases is to get together a sufficient number of artists who have a genuine talent for this style of performance, as there are few things more tiresome and stupid than a burlesque badly executed. The company that appeared last evening at the Chesnut is unusually strong in just the right sort of talent, and it is to the excellent acting and good singing that the success of the entertainment is to be attributed, more than to any great merit in the piece itself.

The subject is taken from the famous story of Henry the Eighth's visit to Francis the First of France, and the festivities which took place in the valley of Andres in 1530. Most of those who were in attendance last evening probably had all the particulars of this grand affair well thrashed into them so many years ago that by this time they had forgotten all about it, and the subject cannot be called a propitious one for a miscellaneous American audience. John Brougham's *Pocahontas* and *Columbus* are more to the taste of our public, as *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* is to that of London. Leaving the subject out of the question, however, the burlesque is not as good as Brougham's. Much of the dialogue is the worst kind of doggerel, and many of the puns are far from pungent. Some of the hits at the men and manners of the day, however, are good, and the jovial spirit of the whole affair succeeded in exciting a sympathetic feeling in the breasts of the audience.

The burlesque is well placed upon the stage as regards costumes, accessories, etc., although the somewhat dingy scenery of the Chesnut does not form as brilliant a setting as might be desired. All the leading artists are very good, indeed; and, for a wonder, they all know how to sing as well as act. In these respects the company is unusually strong, for burlesque talent is peculiar, and not always possessed by otherwise good actors. The cast last evening was as follows:—"Henry VIII," Mr. J. G. Burnett; "Francis I," Mr. M. Fiske; "Earl Darnley," Mrs. J. A. Oates; "Sir Guy the Cripple," Mr. C. A. McManus; "Duke of Suffolk," Miss Marie Boniface; "Le Sieur de Boissy," Miss Katie Putnam; "Tete de Veau, High Constable of Calais," Mr. Ashley; "Von Schlacker," Mr. J. H. Burnett; "Von Kraecher," Mr. H. A. Wentworth; "Von Smascher," Mr. G. Richards; "Block," Mr. J. Johnston; "Queen Catharine," Mrs. A. D. Bradley; "Lady Constance de Grey," Miss Fannie Stockton; and "Anne Boleyn," Miss Georgie Telbin.

Mrs. Oates we have heard good reports of as a very pleasing and attractive actress, and report has not belied her. She is far superior to Lady Don, of whom she somewhat reminds us, both as an actress and as a singer. She performed the part of "Earl Darnley" in excellent burlesque style, and if a streak of good luck should at this juncture happen to come to the unhappy fortunes of the Chesnut, and *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* have a run of an indefinite number of weeks, she will become a great favorite, as will also Miss Putnam, who took the part of "Le Sieur de Boissy," the French master of ceremonies. Mr. J. G. Burnett gave a capital personation of "Bluff King Hall," and Mr. Fiske was very nearly, if not quite, as good in the part of "Francis I." This gentleman, among other vocal efforts, gave the song of the "Ten Little Injuns" in a manner peculiar to himself. We were unable to decide at first whether he meant to be funny or whether he was funny in spite of himself. Other evidences of genuine comic ability, however, indicated that the fun was legitimate. Mr. Bradley's "Queen Catharine" was somewhat *a la* Lingard "Walking down Broadway," and was not quite equal to the best efforts in the same line of that gentleman, although sufficiently amusing. Miss Fannie Stockton has appeared here several times before, both in legitimate opera and in burlesque. She has a well-trained voice of fine quality, and is an actress of considerable ability. Mr. C. A. McManus, who sustained the character of "Sir Guy the Cripple"—somewhat modelled after that of "Herzog," in the *Black Crook*—is a capable actor, who is well known and appreciated here as a member of the Chesnut Street Theatre company of last season. The other actors acquitted themselves satisfactorily.

A burlesque is a sort of variety entertainment, and it is probably legitimate to introduce a little of everything, to give the audience the worth of their money. Consequently, last evening the performance was diversified by the remarkable gymnastic feats of the Leon Brothers on the trapeze, the Breban bell-ringers, seconded by a comical quartette of cow-bell ringers, Hernandez, the pantomimist and guitarist, Girard, the ornithological and zoological imitator, and an imitation Japanese troupe. All of these performers were good, and no one present could complain that there was not enough pork for a shilling.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Emerald Ring* will be performed this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the leading characters.

On Monday evening next Boucicault's drama of *Foul Play*, which achieved such a success last fall, will be reproduced.

The management announce that "The London Burlesque Combination," consisting of Mr. Felix Rogers, Miss Jennie Willmore, and Miss Lizzie Willmore, will shortly appear in Burnard's extravaganza of *Ixion*.

AT THE ARCH *Much Ado About Nothing* will be performed this evening.

On Friday and Saturday evenings Miss Lizzie Price and Mr. Mackay will have their annual benefits.

On Easter Monday, March 29, the new comedy of *Women Rule* will be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT the Hess burlesque company will appear this evening in Brough's extravaganza of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Fraulein Fanny Janauschek and her German company will appear this evening in the drama of *Catherine II, Empress of Russia*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Japanese troupe will appear in a great variety of wonderful performances this evening. On Friday the boy "All Right" will have his first benefit in America.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

A VOCAL and instrumental concert will be given at Musical Fund Hall on Wednesday evening, March 24, by Johanna and Willie Hess.

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ., will repeat his lecture on "Circumstances" at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from $6 upwards. Call and examine.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.
AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET. Still further reduction in prices of goods.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA Breakfast, Dining, Dessert, and Tea Sets 221 pieces, $52.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA Dinner Sets, 159 pieces, $37.
WHITE STONE CHINA Dinner Sets, 71 pieces, $15.
WHITE STONE CHINA Chamber Sets, $3.
25 styles DECORATED DINNER SETS, of recent importation, all new designs, will be sold at prices to astonish the initiated.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA Dinner Plates, 9½ inches, per doz. $2.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, $1·25.
WHITE STONE CHINA Dinner Plates, 9½ in., per doz. $1·50.
WHITE STONE CHINA Cups and Saucers, cups with handles, per set 12 pieces 75c.
CUT GLASS GOBLETS, per doz. $2·25.
Pressed and Blown " " $1·50.
And all other Goods at equally low rates.

WITHOUT A GOOD DIGESTION all other temporal blessings are comparatively worthless. The dyspeptic millionaire who has tried all the potions of the medical profession in vain, and believes his complaint to be incurable, would give half his fortune to be freed from the horrors of indigestion, and thus enabled to enjoy the other half. Of course he would.

Perhaps Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been recommended to such a sufferer. Possibly he has turned from the friend who who made the suggestion with a sneer, intimating that he has no faith in any "patent medicine." If this has been the case, so much the worse for him. His incredulity dooms him to a life of misery. All the luxuries which wealth can purchase are at his command. Not one of them can give him pleasure. His own irrational obstinacy is his bane.

The masses happily for themselves, are less skeptical. There is such a thing as bigoted unbelief, as well as bigoted credulity, and a golden mean between the two, which men and women who are gifted with common sense adopt and profit by. These are the class who patronize and recommend Hostetter's Bitters. Why do they approve this famous anti-dyspeptic and anti-bilious preparation? Simply because they have not been too much the slaves of senseless prejudice to give it a fair trial, and having found that when all other tonics, stimulants, and stomachics failed, it produced the desired effect. "Strike, but hear," said the Roman sage, when his ignorant enemies were assailing him. "Doubt, but try," says the man who has been cured of indigestion, or biliousness, or intermittent fever, by the Bitters, as he relates his experience of the medicine to his invalid friends. Whoever is so wedded to his own foregone theoretical conclusions as to decline to test the properties of a medicine endorsed by the testimony of intelligent men in every walk of life, and approved by the people at large, deserves to suffer.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

BEAUTY AND HEALTH.—Pale and sickly-looking females would do a good thing for themselves by judiciously trying Speers "Standard Wine Bitters." Thousands have used them who have been struggling for the mastery with death, and have found them to be the greatest life-giving tonic known. They will animate the pulse and bring health and color back to their death-white lips. Sold by Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THERE is a proverb which says, "Repent the day before you die; and as you may die to-morrow, repent to-day." So with life insurance. Every man would like to insure just the day before he dies; but as he may die to-morrow, he can only be sure of doing that by insuring his life to-day. To-day is the time, "THE AMERICAN" of Philadelphia the company.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S STORY, "How He Won Her," a sequel to "Fair Play," was published this morning, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. It is a handsome volume of over five hundred pages, and we have no doubt will prove acceptable to the great circle of admirers of that popular authoress.

THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS in the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, leave little to be wished for by those who quarter under the roof of this leading hotel. Everything fresh and nice; all improvements added, and the unequalled management of the past continued.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, March 18, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., Auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

RECEIVED of A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, the London *Society*, *Cornhill*, *Reynolds' Miscellany*, and London *Journal*, *Punch*, and *Fun*, of the last dates. All of the foreign periodicals are received by Mr. Winch as soon as the steamer arrives. Subscriptions received and the trade supplied.

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CARD.—Buyers at Wholesale ought not fail to examine our stock, which is fully as large as any Wholesale House.

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MARRIED.

MCDADE—HEDDEN.—On the evening of the 11th ultimo, by Rev. J. H. Peters, Captain JOSEPH MCDADE of the State of Maryland, to Miss ANNIE M. HEDDEN, of Mannahawkin, N. J.

WATSON—CONN.—On March 11, 1869, by Daniel M. Fox Esq., at the residence of his Honor, Mr. JOHN K. WATSON, of Abington, to Miss SALLIE M. CONN, of the Twenty-third ward.

DIED.

CLARK.—On Tuesday morning, the 16th instant, SARAH CLARK, aged 71 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Samuel C. Bunting, No. 3807 Walnut street, on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M. **

GRACE.—On the 15th instant, DEBORAH GRACE, widow of the late John Grace, in the 63th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 645 N. Seventh street, on Friday afternoon, March 19, at 2 o'clock. *

MCDEVITT.—On the 15th instant, DANIEL MCDEVITT, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends, also Rev. Hugh McLaughlin Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his cousin, Michael McDevitt, No. 1848 Richmond street, below William, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—On the 14th instant, ELIZABETH M., wife of John Marshall, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 838 Borden street, below Wharton, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church for services and interment.

SHATTUCK.—On Tuesday, the 16th instant, CARRIE P., daughter of George and Caddie M. Shattuck, aged 5 weeks and 7days.

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. Joseph T. Rowand, No. 317 Stevens street, Camden N. J., on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock. **

STOUT.—On the 15th instant, ANN STOUT, widow of the late Henry Stout, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Cheltenham, on Friday morning, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 8·45 train, N. P. R. R. from the city, at Abington Station.

SWEENY.—On the 16th instant, MARY FARRELL, wife of James Sweeny, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Michael Farrell, rear of No. 610 Peach street, above Green, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

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Bleached and Brown Loom Table Linens, in variety.
Napkins, Doylies, and Towellings.
One lot Red Bordered Fringed Towels, at $3 00 per dozen, very cheap.
Cloth Piano, Table, and Stand Covers.
Linen and Muslin Sheetings of best makes.

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3 3wsl SEVENTH and ARCH.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Handsome Modern Stone Residence, with Stable and Coach-house, Oak street, Salem, New Jersey, 192 feet front, 270 feet deep. On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome modern two-story stone residence and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Oak street (the most desirable one), Salem, N. J.; the lot containing in front 192 feet, and extending in depth about 270 feet, more or less. The residence is not finished inside; it is two stories high, with cupola; stone, grey granite from Leiperville quarries, Pennsylvania; windows, doors, and corners finished in sandstone; has eleven corners, giving great beauty to the building; style of work called worm-work, executed by one of the best Philadelphia masons. The basement could be used, and by slight change in roof another story could be added. It was built under the immediate supervision of the owner. The house stands back 60 feet from the fence; also, a very conveniently arranged stone stable and carriage-house; has stalls for four horses and two cows. The grounds are beautifully graded. Terms—$11,000 may remain on mortgage. May be examined on application to William M. Roberts, Esq., Broadway, Salem, New Jersey. See plan and view at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 17 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of JOHN RITTENHOUSE, dec'd. TULL & DEWEES, Auctioneers. On Thursday, March 25, 1869, at 2 o'clock P.M., will be sold at public sale, on the premises, 4 handsome modern Residences, Nos. 108, 112, 116, and 120 Rittenhouse street, west of Green street, Germantown, built on lots 60 feet front by 266 feet deep to Lafayette street, the houses containing 10 rooms and bath-room, gas, hot and cold water introduced.

Possession April 1.

Also, STORE and RESIDENCE, Nos. 5000 and 5002 Germantown avenue, northwest corner of Rittenhouse street, 40 feet front on Germantown avenue, and 117 feet 5 inches on Rittenhouse street, with a 2½ story building.

Possession April 1.

Also, No. 5004 Germantown avenue, LOT, 20 feet front by 110 feet deep, with a 2-story Frame Dwelling.

Terms—At least one half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. [3 17 w2t

TULL & DEWEES, Auctioneers,
Nos. 4949 and 4951 GERMANTOWN Av.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 South FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1869.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of an ordinance of Councils approved April 21, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewers on Seventeenth street, from Vine street to Spring Garden street, will be paid. All persons having claims for labor done or materials furnished for said sewer, are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M., of the fifteenth day of APRIL A. D. 1869.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
3 17 w3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 9 1 tf

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WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 18wim§

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We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL? We answer—

1. It cures—not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its Assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, *thus scientifically making the cure perfect.*

The truth of which we have living witnesses who were once given up to die.

Read the certificates subjoined, and call at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, and examine our file, and go and consult living testimonies, which are more satisfactory than reading or hearing of the wonderful cures of Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S MEDICINES:—

READING, Pa.—DR. WISHART—Dear Sir:—I have been cured, as I believe, of Consumption, by the use of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I was so very low, and had been sick so long when I commenced to use it, that I had but little confidence in anything. I had tried many of the advertised medicines, as well as the prescriptions of several eminent physicians.

My symptoms were a dry, hacking cough, which I had had for several years, with night sweats and frequent severe bleeding of the lungs. I was so very weak that I could attend to no business, and had pain almost constantly through my breast and shoulders. About four years ago my brother, who resides in Philadelphia, told me he believed your medicine would cure me, and I commenced its use. I was aware that my disease had gone so far that I could not expect to be cured in a few days; but in a short time I felt much better—so much so that I was able to attend to my business; and, after continuing its use for several months, I recovered my health and strength perfectly.

I am convinced that this is not a mere transient relief, but a complete and permanent cure, as I have been gradually growing stronger ever since, and I attribute it solely to your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for I know that I must have gone to my grave years ago, if I had not used your great medicine. I would say to those who are similarly afflicted, especially in cases like mine, where the disease has run for a long time, that although one bottle will relieve, it will not effect a cure; but by persevering in its use, I believe it will restore you to health, if you are not beyond the power medicine.

MRS. L. S. SALLADE,
No. 658 Penn street, Reading, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR. WISHART:—I have been a constant sufferer with dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain in my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep by night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for the disease at my present age (forty-five years) there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions.

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American Feeling towards England.

From the London Spectator.

We publish to-day a letter from our old correspondent "A Yankee," which will, we believe, seriously vex every well-wisher of the United States on this side the water. In it he describes the state of American feeling on the recent negotiations for a settlement of the Alabama claims, and his description, which tallies precisely with that of the able correspondent of the *Daily News*, is supported more or less completely by every Republican journal to which we have had access. According to this view, which we regret to believe is perfectly correct, the American people is in a mood only to be compared to that of an angry woman, who, when every possible form of conciliation consistent with self-respect has been exhausted, declares to herself that "the sulks" are very enjoyable luxuries. They do not care about damages; they are indifferent to reparation; they will not be bothered with arbitrations; they do not want to fight; they do not desire amity; one thing, and one thing only, will content them, that they shall have the last word, and that we shall acknowledge ourselves in the wrong precisely on the only point where we were unmistakably in the right. The Government of Great Britain has gone, not indeed further than was right, but quite as far as was possible on the road of conciliation; has agreed to submit everything, except its right to acknowledge a belligerent, to arbitration, and allows even that to be advanced as a plea in enhancement of damages; and is ready, if judgment goes against this country, to make the clearest conceivable acknowledgment of error. by paying a fine; and the Americans say that is all of no use. They were insulted, so they were, and they won't take the bracelet, so they won't; and they were never in the wrong, and Edwin shall say so before they'll kiss and be friends; and if not, they'll wait, they will, and pay him off some day. They will not be content with damages, even though submission to the award is, under the circumstances, an open acknowledgment of error; but it will have the British Government say, in the teeth of all these facts, that they had no right to acknowledge the South, that it was an "unfriendly act," though the North did it first, though it was done to prevent war—for war must else have followed on the seizure of our vessels on their way to a non-belligerent port — and though staunch friends of America like Mr. Forster pressed for the recognition in the interest of the Northern people. Well, the Government cannot, ought not, and will not do it. Admit that every threat now addressed to this country is as serious in meaning as it is irritable in tone, that fleets of *Alabamas* will one day attack our trade, that in the consequent war we are defeated, that all manner of woes fall upon our people and none upon our adversaries—still even that prospect must be faced, sooner than the nation should say that an act clearly right and friendly was evidently wrong and hostile. We would not do so for any amount of threats, even if we believed them, which, happily, we do not. That the people of America are still extremely irritated is doubtless true; but that they will spoil the world's future because we prevented all Europe from declaring war on them at once, by acknowledging that they had a right to blockade Southern ports—a right wholly dependent on the belligerency of those ports—we entirely refuse to believe. They will as soon declare war on us because an old gentleman of Maryland, who has just seen brothers cutting each other's throats, chooses to keep on saying that cousinhood is an indissoluble bond of amity.

The *Spectator*, of all journals in Europe, will scarcely be suspected of hostility to the United States, and we would just ask our American friends to consider the position in which they are urging their Government to place itself. Is it worthy either of their dignity or shrewd sense? Even granting their own case, is it wise, is it even possible, to import sentiment into politics in this style? They were insulted, they say. Well, they are now the greatest power in the whole world, so great that British statesmen openly avow that rather than quarrel with them they will concede anything short of honor, twice as much as they would concede to any other power on earth. They were injured, they say. The injurers offer to submit to any penalties a court may award. They were treated, they say, in an unfriendly way. These "unfriends" are asking, through every conceivable channel, even through a Queen's speech, for the honor of their alliance. Is it possible to conceive fuller gratification to their national pride than that which events have given them, that amazing recognition of their place in the world involved in the French retreat from Mexico and the British Convention on the Alabama claims? Can they not see that they are throwing away a magnificent position, something like a primacy among the great nations of the world, for no better end than to make Great Britain declare that the right thing which she did years ago was a wrong thing? Suppose after years of war, after both countries had been ruined by useless expenditure, after emigration, that immense process which daily reinvigorates the New World and daily relieves the Old, had ceased; after the two free powers had neutralized their beneficial influence with mankind, they compelled us to submit, and say that we were wrong, what would they have gained? An enforced signature to a falsehood, which the signers, as they signed, would know to be false. Is that a prospect for which to keep open a sore between England and America? for which to alienate the friendship maintained throughout the war unbroken by the electors now ruling Great Britain? for which to despise an alliance that once cemented would give to the English-speaking peoples irresistible influence throughout the world? Is it worth while, for such an advantage, even to leave Great Britain in her present position, that of a power which has exhausted conciliation, has gone even beyond the limit dictated by self-respect in her efforts to repair a wrong, and now waits patiently, satisfied that, judged by her own highest conscience and the opinion of statesmen throughout the world, she can do no more—that the responsibility of all the ill that may happen does not rest with her? We cannot believe that a sensible though sensitive people will, when the irritation caused by their Envoy's ill-advised speechifying has passed away, judge so. If they do, there is nothing for it but to wait patiently till some event gives us at last the opportunity of proving that insult, unfriendliness, and hostility were alike either imaginary, or the accidental results of the passed away predominance of a caste.

For the present, in all the accounts which reach us of American opinion we see but one pleasant spot. It is suggested in several journals that the greatest offense of England was in conceding the privileges of a war ship to the Alabama, though she had never been within the ports of the belligerent who owned her. They demand, therefore, that Great Britain shall acknowledge herself wrong in this matter, and insert clauses in the treaty precluding the future recognition of such vessels. There, at last, we seem to touch ground, to get out of the region of sentiment and into that of sense. No government is unwilling to refer a strictly legal point to arbitration, or if decided to have been in the wrong through a misinterpretation of the law, to say so, and the principle contended for in America is contended for also here by all men with foresight. The legality of our conduct in giving the Alabama the position of a man-of-war is a fair question of international law, and if that is the American grievance and General Grant will send over a minister with some reticence and sense of dignity, the broken threads of the negotiation may yet be reunited, and the dispute brought finally to an end. Only if that is the American object, we cannot see why the Senate should reject a convention which allows this and every other question between the two governments, not to say every question the ingenuity of a lawyer could invent, to be brought up for arbitration.

—Paris orders silver dust for ladies' hair.

—Alaska ice sells for five cents a pound in San Francisco.

—Reading, Pa., enjoys fresh shad at from 75 cents to $1·25 each.

Life in Honolulu.

The most pleasant of all amusements in Honolulu are the moonlight riding-parties. The moon seems fuller and brighter there than in any other place; and one sees very few prettier sights than twenty or thirty young people riding at full speed, with song and laugh, along one of those white, macadamized roads, made white by being covered with coral-dust, looking, in the subdued light, like a river of silver stretching away into the indistinct distance, and bordered with all that is lovely of verdure and luxuriant of foliage. The rides out of town are pleasant, and the views perfect. The eye fairly revels in beauty; and, if you wish to enjoy it in its fullest sense, you should ride down to the beach towards evening. To your right the sun is setting in a blaze of glory, leaving a long golden trail behind it. The sky is flushed with crimson, purple, and gold, and all its gorgeous coloring lies reflected in the bosom of the ocean; to your left, it is raining in the valleys, while the hill tops are touched with sunlight; and the falling drops look like a veritable shower of diamonds; while beyond dark masses of vapor are floating away, and a rainbow spans the earth and ocean, radiant one moment, then fading with the sunset. The purple mists steal silently down the hills; and, as night lets down its curtain, and you go home, your soul is filled with beauty such as you have dreamed of, but never hoped to realize.

Of the young society in Honolulu I can say little. It has periods of the wildest gayety, when a number of naval vessels are in port, and times of dullest stagnation when they are not. The young men are good-natured, gentlemanly, and on the whole, perhaps, are the better portion of the society. Of the young ladies, an utter absence of beauty and grace is their most striking feature; still, they do not want for attention. Besides their island swains and naval admirers, they have occasionally a stray beau of fortune and education, wandering, *à la* Lord Lovel, "strange countries for to see, see, see," and who remains there, perhaps, a month or two—first, from curiosity; then, enslaved by some fair Phyllis—until, tired of rustic airs and graces, after raising hopes he never meant to realize, "he folds his tent like the Arab, and silently steals away."

All kinds of public amusement abound. Concerts, where scrawny young ladies of uncertain age, in the most juvenile toilets, warble, in raspy voices, "I would I were a daisy;" and bouncing maidens, in stentorian tones, shout "*Casta Diva*," or "*Lucia di quest anima;*" and fairs, where the usual number of baby socks are sold to old bachelors, and cigar-cases and pincushions are disposed of to young ones. Strawberry festivals are also sometimes held, as this most delicious fruit can always be procured. The Royal Hawaiian Theatre, patronized by occasional strolling companies, is an important centre of amusement. Its exterior is severely simple, looking not unlike a Pennsylvania barn. The inside is built in the popular horseshoe style, with boxes on each side of the stage. There is a "general flavor of mild decay" about the whole building rather alarming to a stranger, who is not at all reassured as it vibrates to the laughter of an audience and trembles at their plaudits. Here one sees the beauty and fashion of the city, radiant in opera cloaks, and using opera glasses, although the stage is not fifty feet from any part of the house. Fancy dress balls are also a feature of society there. One may see personages of all nations so accurately disguised that the characters they represent would never be suspected. Emaciated Falstaffs and corpulent Lucifers; native ladies as water nymphs and Auroras; scraggy spinsters as flower girls and "Titanias;" "Leicester," with attenuated limbs, in tights; and Shakespeare, in the last style of peg-top trousers; Diana, in full party dress, and Minerva, ditto, dancing with Mercury, in a white linen suit, of San Francisco make, and a pair of wings fastened to his feet to emphasize the character—all apparently self-satisfied and full of enjoyment.

Honolulu is certainly a most beautiful town, and the surrounding scenery is such as artists love to paint and poets to praise. Each house has its garden filled with trees, flowers, and fountains; there is everything to please the eye, and where, as in many cases, the houses are built of the white coral rock, and embraced by boughs of living green, the effect is very charming, and one can imagine how the lives of these people drift away in calm forgetfulness that an outer world exists. —*English Traveller.*

Mr. Payne Collier's Reprints.

Mr. J. Payne Collier has sent the following communication to the London *Athenæum*:—

MAIDENHEAD, Feb. 22.—At the risk of seeming to make my *nugæ antiquæ* of more importance than they really possess, I have again to ask the editor of the *Athenæum* to give me an opportunity of stating exactly how the case stands between myself and those friends who have hitherto supported me in my endeavor to preserve old and valuable relics from the chance of oblivion. Already, at the cost only of print, paper, and sometimes transcripts, I have placed between sixty and seventy productions of the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First beyond the reach of destruction; and, as an occupation and amusement of my old age, I wish to continue this employment; but as I have of late observed some slackness on the part of a few of my former encouragers, I may be allowed to stir them up to a little more energy and enterprise.

As to the pecuniary value of my reprints, I can only say, that if any of those who have to this date received them are desirous of getting back the small sums they have expended, I will not only do that for them, but a great deal more; for any copies of my Red and Green Series, in a good state, I will gladly pay them twice the sum they themselves originally disbursed; for my Blue Series I have in vain offered three times as much as it cost; and as my Yellow Series proceeds I am confident that the few recipients who have seceded (on account partly of the necessarily increased price, owing to the larger bulk of the productions) will regret their poor parsimony. If I obtained any, the smallest profit, from the undertaking, there might be some reason for this backwardness. In order to prevent mistake in this respect, I will here subjoin an exact statement how the account stands with reference to Thomas Nash's "Have with you to Saffron Walden," 1596, the reprint of which I sent round three days ago. Issuing only 50 copies, I have, till now, divided the expense of print, paper, and transcript into as many portions; but as the number of my subscribers has recently decreased from 50 to 43, I have been unwillingly compelled to charge a trifle more for each copy. The account therefore stands thus:—

Printing and paper	£23 0 0
Transcript	12 0 0
	£35 0 0

Now, £35 is exactly 700s., and dividing them by 43, the number of recipients, gives 16s. and some pence for each copy; those pence, and 4d. additional per copy for postage, I have been willing to lose rather than to put on 6d. more, so that by this transaction I am about £1 out of pocket. If in this instance, as in some others, it had been necessary for me to make two or three journeys to Oxford or london (the book is not in the British Museum, which, though very deficient, does not subscribe one farthing to my undertakings of this kind), Nash's "Have with you so Saffron Walden" could not have been furnished to my friends for less than 17s. or 18s. per copy. I am content to lose £1, but I ought not to be content to lose three or four times that sum.

Upon account of my Yellow Series I still owe to my friends, I think, 4s. each, which will be liquidated when I put them in possession of my forthcoming reprint of S. Rowland's "Humer's Looking-Glass," 1608, now nearly ready. As long as the number of my recipients does not fall below 35, I shall persevere, taking it for granted that they will consider my contributions to our early literature worth the money they are required to pay for them. I am about also to put them to another test, by a reproduction of Thomas Churchyard's "Chips," as he called them in 1575. As the poems are very miscellaneous, and some of them as old as the reigns of Edward the Sixth and Mary, they will properly form a continuation of my Blue Series; they chiefly recommend themselves as historical productions, the author having been himself engaged in the scenes he describes. But Churchyard was not, like his immediate predecessors Surrey and Wyat, a poet in the highest sense of the word; he was faithful to facts, but not fruitful in invention; still he had many inferiors who enjoyed greater popularity. The history of the progress of our language would be very incomplete without the addition of Thomas Churchyard. Those who desire to obtain my reproduction of his "Chips" must favor me with the remittance of £1 by P. O. order. I do not for an instant ask it in the sense of a personal obligation; and although I like the employment of superintending these reprints, I would rather relinquish the scheme altogether than take the trouble to solicit the lovers of our old literature to befriend themselves.

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Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

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PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
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Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
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Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
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120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
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200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594·00
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7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
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	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563 73
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
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The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 1 27½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital...$200,000·00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869...479,283·21

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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
3 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
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MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 2 23 1m

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FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 3 5 smth½

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Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.
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No. SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
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Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 3 1 lm*

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
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PATENTS.—WIEDERSHEIM & CO.,
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400 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
468 7TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. 2 16 1m

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JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
12 15 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.
STATIONERS.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
1 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

Foreign Items.

—Mr. Lecky, in his "History of Rationalism," has some very acute observations on the manner in which established and respectable impostures usually disappear from among mankind. The instance which he selects as an example is that of witchcraft, but others might be cited. As he shows, impostures of this class and magnitude do not generally lose their influence by slow degrees, as might have been expected. They break down all at once, with little warning beforehand, and they never seem so vigorous as just before they break down. The belief in witchcraft was never more completely received as orthodox, or more solidly defended by ecclesiastics and lawyers, than in the middle of the seventeenth century. By the end of that century it had ceased to exist altogether in the educated classes. Now it is clear that some such fate as this suddenly threatens our venerable friend, the Gulf Stream. Almost down to the present year, faith in his potency and his extraordinary manner of meddling with the climate of these islands and North-western Europe in general was all but universal in scientific circles, and what may be termed general circles also. Nobody sought much for proof of it; it was received as something self-evident. Two phenomena were certain: that our winter climate is exceptionally warm and damp, and that a large stream of hot water is continually flowing in our direction out of the Gulf of Mexico, four thousand miles off. Whenever an effect is given, and a cause is wanted, it is wonderful how unanimously popular reasoning acquiesces in the first suggested. But when the eyes of inquirers were opened to the circumstance that the stream of hot water flowing out of the Gulf of Mexico is only a few miles wide and of very moderate depth, and, moreover, that where it is hottest and strongest it exercises no appreciable effect at all on the winter climate of the neighboring shore—that of the Southern States of the Union, which, for the latitude, is exceptionally severe—people began to be startled by the extreme inadequacy of the cause in question to produce the effect alleged. Again, though the effect of the mildness of the climate of the northwestern coast of the old continent is undoubtedly established, it seems certain that the climate of corresponding latitudes on the northwestern coast of America is quite equally mild. Even in the extreme north, close to Behring's Straits, forests grow luxuriantly, and yet there is no Pacific Gulf Stream to produce this strictly analogous temperature. Once persuaded that our knowledge is insufficient to form trustworthy conclusions, we readily drop preconceived opinions; and the Gulf Stream has, it may be feared, collapsed. Mr. Findlay, at the Geographical Society a few weeks ago, pronounced its doom. Of course there was some hesitation in that scientific body, and there have been partial attempts to set up our old idol again; the latest may be read in a letter of Dr. Wallich addressed to the *Times* recently. But any one may see that these well-meant efforts are calculated, at best, to make out a case of unknown and unmeasured hypothetical equatorial currents, which may impinge on our shores, not to reinstate the object of our ancient belief.

—The Turkish Government, if a story transmitted from Constantinople be true, has more consideration for the feelings of its susceptible Greek subjects than it is generally credited with. Constantinople, like other civilized capitals, has its French theatre and, as a necessary adjunct, its theatrical censor. In a Palais Royal piece entitled *La Consigne est de Ronfler*, which the director of the Constantinople theatre was about to produce, an unfortunate husband (what would a Palais Royal farce be without one?) is compared to Socrates. It struck the censor that a disrespectful allusion to one of the most illustrious Greeks of antiquity might annoy his modern representatives, out of regard for whom the name was struck out, and that of Molière—also not very happy in his married life—substituted for it.

—Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Mr. Newdegate the other night complimented Mr. Goschen on his perfect official manner. It is supposed to be the custom for the chiefs of departments, when they receive a written application, to turn down one corner of it and to make thereon a note of instruction as to the answer which their subordinate is to write. Mr. Newdegate said he had heard of a case in which an official succeeded in condensing his instructions into three simple letters, U B D. Mr. Newdegate's emphatic pronunciation sufficiently indicated the meaning of the cabalistic formula. The final letter is, of course, a double D.

—We are glad to learn from an amusing dialogue in *La Vie Parisienne* that the necessity of classifying French novels has at last been recognized. A lady entering a circulating library asks for a novel: "I don't know how to tell you exactly the kind I want," she says. "Oh, I think we shall be able to suit you," was the reply. "I mean something lively," explains the intending reader; "the sort of book that would not be precisely suitable for the library of a young girl." "Marie," cries the keeper of the book-shop to her assistant, "novel for a woman of thirty-five."

Foreign Literary Items.

—Some short time ago a paragraph appeared in the papers, announcing the important discovery recently made at the India Office Library of "the Timour MSS." The discovery was important; but the name of the discoverer was not given. We learn that it is Hassun Effendi, an eminent Arabic scholar.

—In a MS. of the early part of the fifteenth century—William of Nassington's translation of John Waldby's treatise on the Paternoster, etc.—we find an earlier notice than we had expected of shamming beggars in England. Their trade must have been a well-known one, as they had a special name—*Faytours*—slugs or lazy scoundrels:—

ffaytours wynnes mete and mené
Of thaim that has mercy and pyte;
ffore lyther whyles cane thai fynde,
To make thaim seme crokede and blynde,
Ore seke, or mysays, to mennes syght;
So cane thai thaire lymes dyght,
ffor men suld thaim mysays deme;
Bote thai are noght swilke als thai seme.

—The Early English Text Society promises for its issue of 1869 the following books: in its Original Series:—1, 'Merlin,' Part III., completing the text of the work, and containing Mr. Glennie's essay on Arthurian Localities; 2, Sir David Lyndesay's 'Satyre on the Three Estaitis, Lords, Commons, and Clergy;' 3, Lauder's 'Minor Poems,' completing his works; 4, an Anglo-Saxon 'Finding on the Cross,' with two Early English poems on the Cross; 4, 'Merlin,' Part IV., Preface, Index and Glossary; 5, 'The Vision of Piers Plowman,' Text B., the second of the three versions of the poem; 6, 'English Gilds.' For the Extra Series, 1, Chaucer's 'Bred and Mylk;' 2, Barbara's 'Burs,' Part I; 3, 'A Book of Precedence,' with an account of the early Italian works on Courtesy (by Mr. W. M. Rossetti), and of the earliest German book on the same subject (by Mr. E. Oswald); 4, one or more of a series of tracts on the 'Condition of Tudor England;' 5, 'Ypotis,' 'King Robert' of Sicily, and the King of Tars and Soudon Damas, from the Vernon MS. The forthcoming report says that the Society had 110 new members last year, and that its income was over £1200, though £100 of that sum belonged to the Reprinting Fund.

The Cannibal Fish of South America.

The book of Don Ramon Paez, on "Life in the Llanos of Venezuela," describes the strange fish of the waters of that country. The gymnotus, or electric eel, can stun a man by a single stroke, so that his contact is fatal to the solitary swimmer. The payara has two or more large, sharp teeth, which cut like a razor, and inflict a gash almost as severe as that of a sabre. But the most dreaded of all is a little creature of the shape and size of a carp, called, from its ferocious habits, the *caribe*, or cannibal. Its vast numbers and insatiable appetite render the rivers in many parts impassable to men who would face the crocodile without flinching. The author on several occasions amused himself by endeavoring to secure specimens of this extraordinary fish. Hooks were useless. The strongest tackle was bitten through in an instant; even the hooks themselves were easily severed by the shark-like teeth, which can penetrate iron or copper wire with apparent ease; but by dipping a piece of tough ox hide into the water, he succeeded in hoisting a number of the tenacious *caribes* into his canoe, and then found himself seriously embarrassed, if not endangered, by the savage attacks of his untamable captives. We give the description of this aquatic cannibal in the author's own words:—

Each time the nets were hauled in shore, half a dozen or more of these little pests were to be seen jumping in the crowd, their jaws wide open, tearing whatever came in their way, especially the meshes of the nets, which they soon rendered useless. Their sharp triangular teeth, arranged in the same manner as those of the shark, are so strong that neither copper, steel, nor twine can withstand them. The sight of any red substance, blood especially, seems to rouse their sanguinary appetite; and as they usually go in swarms, it is extremely dangerous for man or beast to enter the water with even a scratch upon their bodies. Horses wounded with the spur are particularly exposed to their attacks, and so rapid is the work of destruction that, unless immediate assistance is rendered, the fish soon penetrate the abdomen of the animal and speedily reduce it to a skeleton; hence, doubtless, their appellation of *mendonquero*—tripe-eater. There are other varieties of the *caribe* in the rivers of the Llanos, but none so bold and bloodthirsty as this glutton of the waters. So abundant is this species in some rivers of the Apure, that it is a common saying among Llaneros:—"There is more *caribe* than water."

Every feature of this miniature cannibal denotes the ferocity and sanguinary nature of its tastes. The piercing eye, surrounded by a blood looking ring, is expressive of its cruel and bloodthirsty disposition. Its under jaw, lined with a thick cartilaginous membrane, which adds greatly to its strength, protudes considerably beyond the upper, giving, as this formation of jaw does to all animals possessing it, likewise an expression of ferocity. Large spots of a brilliant orange hue cover a great portion of its body, especially the belly, fins, and tail. Towards the back it is a bluish ash color, with a slight tint of olive green, the intermediate spaces being of a pearly white, while the gill covers are tinged with red. The inhabitants, being often compelled to swim across streams infested with them, entertain more fear of these little creatures than of that world renowned monster the crocodile. This last, although a formidable antagonist in the water, can be easily avoided, and even conquered in single combat by daring men, while the former, from their diminutive size and greater numbers, can do more mischief in a short time than a legion of crocodiles.

Anecdote of General Hancock.

The following anecdote of General Hancock is published in one of our exchanges. The author, speaking of the scarcity of rations, says:—

They were scarce with us—so much so that some of the boys bought of other regiments. During this scarcity Blake happened to be on guard at Hancock's headquarters. He was pacing his beat very industriously in front of the General's tent about daylight, when the General rolled out of bed and came to the door.

"Soldier, are you from the One Hundred and Fortieth?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is it true rations are scarce?"

"Yes, sir."

"You haven't enough?"

"No, sir."

"How many have you? Half enough?"

"I think so, sir."

"Well, it's a d—n poor soldier who can't steal the other half."

With the last remark he went to bed again, while Blake renewed his labor.

Before long the cook began preparing breakfast. One thing after another was put on the table in the mess tent, and finally a plate of hot biscuit. While the cook returned to the kitchen, Blake stepped up, emptied them into his haversack, and resumed his walk. Breakfast was announced, and the General went in. He had not been there long before he called the cook to bring him some bread. The cook told him he had put hot cakes on the table. Some conversation passed between them, and the General, stepping to the door, watched Blake very closely. Blake walked his beat apparently unconscious of any one being within a mile. Finally the General called a corporal, relieved Blake, and sent him to his quarters. He had twenty-eight biscuits in his haversack.

—Vermont raises annually seven million pounds of maple sugar.

—Louisiana, by a new law, authorizes gambling, a license costing $5000.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets,
(Entrance on Greene; P. O. Box 811,)
NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing, in quantities, the following kinds of ORDNANCE STORES, now on hand at the different arsenals in the United States:—

CARTRIDGES

For Spencer's carbine...Cal.	50 and 52	Metallic primed.
For Ballard's do. ...	"	
For Henry's do. ...	"	
For Remington's do. ...	" 44	
For Warner's do. ...	"	
For Sharp's do. ...	" 52	Linen.
For Starr's do. ...	" 54	
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball..........	" 54	Paper.
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball..........	" 58	
Rifle musket cartridges, E ball..........	" 69 and 71	
U. S. musket cartridges, round..........	" 69	
U. S. musket cartridges, buck and ball..........	" 69	
Colt's pistol cartridges..	" 44	
Colt's pistol cartridges..	" 41	
Smith's carbine cartridges, rubber and metal..........	"	
Burnside's carbine cartridges, metal..........	" 36	

Parrott and Hotchkiss projectiles for all calibres of cannon; round shot, shells, canister and spherical case, for all calibres. Also, fixed ammunition for the same.

Musket percussion caps from broken-up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. payable on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Twenty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Bidders will state explicitly the point or points where they will accept stores. Deliveries will only be made at the arsenals.

Samples can be seen at this office, or at any of the arsenals in the United States.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance.
3 1

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
800 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123,000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10,000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828,450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding. 3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.

A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.
2 22 mw6t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

28 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
6000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS. ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3¼

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10¼ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

	WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.
	EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1¼ General Superintendent.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw¼ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 1 6 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation...8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 15, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M.; 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1005 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 22t

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·25 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·30 and 5·35 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express, 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Store, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE PIANO, MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS

On Thursday Morning,

March 18, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising two handsome walnut parlor suits covered with plush and reps; superior library and dining-room furniture; three oiled walnut chamber suits; four cottage chamber suits; superior rosewood piano forte; fine French-plate mirrors; walnut wardrobes; bookcases; sideboards; extension centre and bouquet tables; beds and bedding; fine hair mattresses; china and glassware; superior office furniture; gas consuming and cooking stoves; 600 pounds white lead; a large assortment of tinware; handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; 15 bars steel, etc. etc. 3 15 2t

SECOND SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.

On Friday Morning,

March 19, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, in our large second-story warerooms, without reserve, by catalogue, a large and extensive assortment of elegant cabinet furniture, including rosewood, walnut, and ebony parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, finished in the latest style coverings and marbles, all made by the celebrated manufacturers, George J. Henkels, Lacy & Co., and comprising a choice selection, warranted in every respect well worthy the attention of persons furnishing. 3 12

Now arranged for examination with catalogues.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

March 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [3 12 5t

TABLE DAMASKS.

Included in sale of

Thursday, March 18,

15 cases 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 white brown table damasks of superior manufacture to be sold in entire packages to close a consignment. 3 15 3t

Also, by order of Messrs. Oscar Prolss & Co., stella shawls, and open and filled centre broche long and square shawls. Also, 200 Marseilles toilet quilts.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning [3 12 5t

March 19, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning, [3 16 5t

March 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS SHOES, TRAVELING BAGS ETC.

On Tuesday Morning. [3 17 6t

March 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 1837 N. Thirteenth Street.

ELEGANT OILED WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, ELEGANT ETAGERE, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

March 18 at 10 o'clock, at No. 1837 North Thirteenth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant oiled walnut drawing-room suit, covered with fine green plush, handsome etagere and centre table to match, suit walnut and rep library furniture, 2 elegant walnut chamber suits, superior walnut buffet sideboard, marble top and mirror, extension table, handsome English Brussels parlor and stair carpets, fine ingrain and other carpets, handsome walnut hat stand, fine vases.

The furniture was made to order and is equal to new.

May be examined on morning of sale. [3 10 7t

Sale No. 2034 Vine street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, FINE BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2034 Vine street, by catalogue, handsome walnut and hair cloth parlor furniture; handsome walnut chamber furniture; cottage chamber suit; superior dining-room and sitting-room furniture; fine French plate mantel mirror, handsomely framed, fine Brussels, Venetian, and ingrain carpets; 3 fine spring mattresses; oil paintings; cooking utensils, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 3 16 8t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Thursday Morning,

March 18, on four months' credit,

By order of Messrs. ACKERMAN & CO., N. Y.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF 1000 LOTS OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS AND DRESS BUTTONS, FANCY GOODS ETC. Also, — cases PEARL BUTTONS—being this season's entire importation.

Particulars hereafter. 3 15 3t

BY B. SCOTT, JR.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CARD.—The undersigned will give particular attention to Sales at Dwellings of parties removing. Having no place for storage of furniture, it will be to my interest to make clean sales. Other consignments of Merchandise respectfully solicited. 3 3

ARTISTS' SPECIAL SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings,

March 17, 18, and 19, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without the least reserve, a collection of modern paintings, all by American artists, comprising landscapes, river views, and marines. The above are all elegantly mounted in fine gold leaf frames.

FRAMED CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS ETC.

Also, a number of framed chromo-lithographs, engravings, etc.

Now open for exhibition.

Also, on account of whom it may concern—

On Friday Evening,

19th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold:—One painting, by W. T. Richards, entitled "Sunset at Narragansett," purchased at C. W. T. Calvert's sale of private collection on Thursday evening, Feb. 25, 1869. 3 16 4t

SPECIAL SALE OF BEST QUALITY TRIPLE SILVER PLATED WARE.

On Friday Morning,

19th instant, at 10½ o'clock, to be continued in the evening at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full and general assortment of best quality triple silver plated ware, comprising chased and plain tea sets, with urns to match; tea, dinner, and breakfast castors; salvers, cake, berry, and fruit dishes; goblets, spoons, forks, etc. [3 17 2t

Open for examination early on the morning of sale.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, LARGE MIRRORS, CARPETS, OFFICE FURNITURE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior household furniture, including—Elegant antique parlor suits, covered with green and maroon plush, library suits, elegant walnut chamber suits of new and rich designs, large wardrobes, library bookcases, secretaries, extension dining tables, French plate mantel glass, 70 by 56 inches; pier mirrors, 110 by 28 inches; spring and hair mattresses, Spanish and reclining chairs, reception chairs, hall chairs, marble top tables, velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets, silver-plated ware, china, glassware, etc.

OFFICE TABLES AND DESKS.—Also, office tables and desks, 12 single walnut desks, suitable for schools or offices.

PIANO-FORTES.—Also, four rosewood piano-fortes.

INVALID CHAIRS.—Also, 2 invalid chairs, with wheels.

FRENCH BOOKS.—Also at 2 o'clock, will be sold, a large invoice of French books in fine bindings, by Dumas and others.

Also, an invoice of letter and note paper [3 17 2t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

SALE OF WHISKIES, WINES, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

March 18, at 11 o'clock, we will sell at our store, fine rectified Whiskies, raw and molasses do., in lots to suit purchasers; cases fine imported Champaigne, casks Port and Sherry Wines, cases Rhine and Claret Wines of the most approved brands, together with a choice lot of old Monongahela Whiskies in store and in bond. Sale positive. Terms cash. 3 16 3t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash. 2 20

Goods packed free of charge

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

March 18, at 10 o'clock. Also, a large assortment of ladies', misses' and children's city-made goods. 3 15 3t

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

METHODISM.

The Annual Meeting of the Philadelphia Conference—The Opening Proceedings.

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened this morning in the Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch. The sessions are always attended with much interest, but the present year it is intensified by the consideration of the fact that this is the *first* meeting of the body in its present geographical status. At the general conference held in the city of Chicago, May, 1868, the old Philadelphia Conference was divided, and constituted two conferences. The one part is called the Wilmington Conference, and embraces all the territory of the old conference lying south of the State line, being the whole of the State of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia. Its first session meets to-day in the city of Wilmington. Bishop Simpson will preside. The readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH will find a report of its doings in another column.

The Philadelphia Conference, as at present constituted, numbers about two hundred ministers, or two-thirds of the old conference. The fields of labor occupied by these ministers are in that part of our State lying north of the Delaware line, south of the Blue Mountains, west of the Delaware river, and east of the Susquehanna. It embraces a number of the most beautiful and interesting towns in the State, the cities of Reading, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Allegheny, Chester, and the rapidly increasing and important towns of Pottsville, West Chester, Easton, and many other places beautiful for situation. It is, in respect to health, enterprise, and piety, one of the best among the seventy-one conferences of the Methodist Church.

This morning the ministers were generally in their seats at the opening, which took place at 9 o'clock.

Bishop Thompson, who presides, was never acting chairman of the conference before.

The religious exercises were introduced by the Bishop, who read for the morning lesson the fourteenth chapter of St. John's Gospel. The 237th hymn was sung:—

"I love Thy kingdom, Lord
The house of Thine abode," etc.

Prayers were offered by the Rev. A. Atwood and Rev. Dr. Cooke.

The Bishop then addressed the Conference, congratulating the ministers upon the assemblage of the body under circumstances of so much favor. Though the number present is greatly reduced by the division, yet it may still be regarded that Philadelphia is one of the most highly favored cities of the Conference. It has the whole of a first class city and several second-class cities within its bounds. It is claimed that there are more Methodists in this city than any other city in the world. He did not know that this was so, as he had not examined the figures, but the state of religion within its bounds make it very desirable. The Bishop then proceeded to give some suggestions as to the proper mode of conducting business, which seemed to us to be a little out of place before a body so old, and at the same well managed and orderly, as this body has always been known to be. Indeed, it has always been remarkable in this respect.

At the close of the Bishop's remarks, the Secretary of the former session, Rev. Dr. Pattison, was called forward, who proceeded to call the roll.

Rev. Dr. Pattison was elected the Secretary of the present session.

Revs. G. W. Lybrand, A. M. Wiggins, and W. J. Paxson were re-elected Assistant Secretaries.

The hour of 9 o'clock A. M. was agreed upon as the hour of beginning and 12 M. as the hour of the adjournment of the daily sessions.

The usual standing committees were appointed.

The rules of order which governed the last session were adopted for the government of the present.

A draft was ordered upon the chartered fund for $30.

A paper was read on the subject of lay delegation, signed by a number of gentlemen of New York. A committee of five on the subject was ordered.

A paper was read from the Mission House at New York, which was referred to the Presiding Elders.

A communication was received and read from the Sunday School Union of the M. E. Church. From it we select the following statistics:—

	Totals for 1868.	*Increase.*
Number of schools	18,034	742
Officers and teachers	191,869	19,674
Scholars	1,165,914	82,389
Volumes in library	2,749,547	......
Number of conversions	41,708	10,708

The increase in the circulation of the *Sunday School Journal* since June 1, 1868, is 16,500!

The work of the Sunday School Union is divided into four departments, each under the direction of an efficient committee:—

1. The Department of Benevolence.
2. The Department of Publication.
3. The Department of Instruction.
4. The Department of Statistics.

The paper was referred to the Sunday School Committee.

A paper was read giving the proceedings of a joint meeting of Boards of Stewards of the Philadelphia Conference and the new Wilmington Conference.

A division of the claimants upon the funds of the old Conference has been made by them upon the bases of the residence of the claimants at the time of the conference division.

The report was adopted.

The case of young preachers who have been one year on trial in the Conference was taken up, and the following were continued after being favorably represented:—Edwin C. Griffith, John W. Knapp, J. W. Wright, Hiram U. Seabring, and James C. Wood.

The case of those ministers who are partially disabled and hold what is called a supernumerary relation to the Conference, was taken up, and the following were continued in that relation:—Revs. Charles Shock, Charles Karsner, M. D., W. L. Boswell, with an appointment; J. R. Merrill, J. B. Ayars, John Edwards, James Neill, with an appointment; W. H. Formosa with an appointment; D. L. Patterson, C. Walters, and C. J. Crouch.

Rev. William Trickett was made effective, in view of his appointment as Professor at Dickinson College Grammar School. Rev. S. M. Cooper was placed in a superannuated relation at his own request. Revs. I. R. Merrill, D. D. Hudson, and Andrew Manship, Rev. C. I. Little was made effective in view of his appointment to a Professorship in the Williamsport Seminary.

The following paper, presented by Rev. Joseph Mason, was adopted.

Whereas, We have learned, with sorrow, of the death of Rev. Daniel George, a member of this Conference, who died on last Sabbath afternoon, and is to be buried to-morrow afternoon, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, at Olney, therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our tenderest sympathies in this the hour of their sorrow.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to attend his funeral, and that, as far as in our power, we will also personally be present.

Resolved, That Revs. Joseph Mason, C. F. Turner, M. A. Day, G. Cummins, J. Todd, N. B. Durrell, and W. J. Paxson, be the committee to represent the Conference.

The old conference hair trunk, recently found, was on motion presented to the Methodist Historical Society of the Conference.

Rev. Dr. Carrow read a paper in favor of *four* Presiding Elder Districts, the consideration of which was made the order of the day for tomorrow after the call of the stewards.

The case of worn-out ministers was taken up, and Rev. P. Hallowell was continued in that relation. The Conference then adjourned by expiration of time. Notices were announced. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. John Ruth.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following is a list of the standing committees, as announced this morning:—

On Public Worship—R. J. Carson, M. D. Kurtz, J. B. Maddux, William J. Paxson, G. Oram, J. F. Chaplain, P. J. Cox.

To Prepare Minutes for Publication—R. H. Pattison, S. W. Thomas, G. W. Lybrand, J. S. J. McConnell, S. Lucas.

To Collect General Statistics—J. S. Cook, C. P. Masden, J. S. Hughes, D. W. Gordon, William J. Mills.

To Collect and Arrange Missionary Statistics—L. B. Hughes, G. G. Rakestraw, B. T. String, F. E Church, W. Coffman.

On Education—J. F. Chaplain, G. D Carrow, J. Dickerson, T. M. Griffiths, J. O'Niel, S. N. Chew, I. Mast.

On Bible Cause—William McComb, J. F. Meredith, H. R. Callaway, H. E. Gilroy, G. Heacock.

On Sunday Schools—C. F. Turner, C. H. Payne, J. E. Meredith, G. W. McLaughlin, William Rink.

On Tract Cause—William Mullen, M. A. Day, J. Aspril, T. Stevens, J. Lindamuth.

On Temperance—C. Cook, William S. Wood, J. F. Crouch, R. Owen, S. Pancoast.

On Finance—G. Cummins, J. M. Wheeler, J. S. Lame, William S. Pugh, E. T. Keeney.

On Church Extension—C. I. Thompson, William Major, J. W. Jackson, J. H. Alday, N. Frame.

On Post Offices—William Swindells, G. W. F. Graff, William P. Howell, H. F. Isett, J. J. Timmons.

On Missions—The Presiding Elders.

On Necessitous Cases—The Board of Stewards.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRACT SOCIETY will be held on Friday evening, in Green Street M. E. Church. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. T. T. Tasker, Sr., Rev. R. Humphriss and Rev S. C. H. Smith. Tickets of admission can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 1018 Arch street, or at the Union M. E. Church.

First Anniversary of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union.

This is a society organized in the Methodist Episcopal churches of this city about one year since, the object of which is to employ the women of the Church in working for Jesus. The ladies of each congregation are organized, so that the families of the neighborhood in which a church is located are visited and their temporal and spiritual necessities inquired after and reports made to the pastor.

Last evening the first annual meeting of the General Union was held in Green Street Church. The spacious and beautiful building was well filled.

Bishop Simpson took the chair. The singing was conducted by Professor W. G. Fischer. After the hymn,

"From all that dwell below the skies."

was sung, the Rev. R. H. Pattison, D. D., offered a prayer.

The annual report was read by the Secretary, Mrs. Annie M. Witenmyer. It was a well written and interesting document, ably prepared and beautifully suggestive.

The Rev. C. H. Payne, of the Arch Street Church, being introduced, proceeded to deliver an address, chaste, finished, and superb.

Rev. C. P. Marsden also delivered an excellent address.

Rev. Dr. Cooke was called on for a speech, but he apologized, and in his place he introduced the Rev. Bishop Thompson.

Rev. Bishop Simpson made some closing remarks.

A collection was made to aid in carrying forward the grand and Christlike work of the society, which amounted to over two hundred dollars, and the congregation was then dismissed with the benediction.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

How it is Being Celebrated in This City.

We predicted yesterday, judging from the signs of the sky, that to-day, the 17th of March, St. Patrick's Day, would be clear. At 10 o'clock last evening the heavens began lowering in gloom, the stars veiled themselves in, and the atmosphere became soft and moist. We then regretted our audacity in saying that old "Saint Pat" would yield his ancient right to have a stormy time on the anniversary of his death, and jotted ourselves down as a false prophet. When day broke, however, this morning, and the sky still appeared empty of rain, while the wind was gentle, our spirits revived; we congratulated ourselves that though our escape was a narrow one, it still was an escape; and greeted the few straggling rays of the dubious sun as welcome friends. But we are not quite as bold as we were yesterday, and do not now say that St. Patrick will not before midnight moisten us with rain or twirl us in wind. As we write the sun is fearful of shining more than a moment at a time, and the clouds are getting more black and dense. But let "Ould Ireland's Saint" have his way. We wont take it amiss if he does rage a little. In fact, to keep up the consistency of his custom, we don't know but that we would rather have him raise a muss in the weather. Whatever he does, the projected celebrations of the day by our Irish citizens are certain of coming off.

THE RELIGIOUS CELEBRATION.

This morning his festival was duly commemorated in St. Patrick's Church, Twentieth and Locust sts., by grand and impressive religious services. Long before the hour fixed for the commencement of the services, the church was literally packed to suffocation, the aisles, the galleries, the doorways, and even the space in front of the sanctuary being filled with people. The altars were magnificently illuminated and florally and otherwise decorated, presenting a really beautiful appearance. At 10½ o'clock the ecclesiastical body entered the sanctuary, and the solemn Pontifical Mass was commenced by Right Rev. William O'Hara, Bishop of Scranton, and former Pastor of St. Patrick's Church.

The music now broke forth, delighting every ear. It was the Grand Mass of Haydn in D, sung by a powerful choir under the direction of Mr. Thomas E. Harkins, with Mr. William A. Newland presiding at the superior-toned organ. The opening prayer, "*Kyrie Eleison—Christe Eleison*," was given with much fulness, after which came the more stirring strains of "*Gloria in Excelsis*," which is not sung during Lent, except by special dispensation on the festival of Ireland's Patron Saint, and then only in the churches under his immediate patronage. The soprano passages of this and the following passages of the mass were sustained with unusual ability by Miss P. A. Donnelly, and the bass solo, "*Qui Tollis*," was effectually sung by Mr. William Hartmann, leader of the Young Mænnerchor Society. The offertorium was the celebrated "Date Sonitum" of Costa, for bass solo and chorus.

The panegyric of the Saint was preached by Right Rev. P. N Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, and was an eloquent and appropriate oration, descriptive and explanatory of the life, merits, and teachings of St. Patrick, whose example the speaker called on those present to imitate. The services did not conclude until after 1 o'clock.

THE SECULAR CELEBRATIONS.

This evening the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, formerly Bishop of Pittsburg, lectures at Concert Hall; subject—"Soggarth Aroon." The proceeds of the lecture are for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd.

The annual banquet of the Hibernia Society will take place at the Continental Hotel, and the Celtic Association will honor the day at their rooms at Gartland's Hall.

There will be a grand demonstration at National Hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon, under the auspices of the Fenian Brotherhood. The meeting is expected to be the largest ever held by Fenians in this city. The programme consists of instrumental and vocal music, patriotic recitations, and addresses by Charles W. Brooke, John O'Byrne, and James Gibbons, Esq.

The grand annual ball of the Fenian Brotherhood also comes off this evening at Horticultural Hall, Broad street, north of Spruce.

THE STORE ROBBERY ON SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.—THE TELEGRAPH of yesterday chronicled the theft of a roll of table linen, containing twenty-five yards, from the front of Mr. John Burns' dry goods store, No. 217 S. Eleventh street. A conductor on the Eleventh street line noticed two colored lads take the property, and he sent a boy to inform Mr. Burns of the occurrence. The proprietor followed the thieves for some distance, but lost sight of them. It appears that the youths proceeded to Fourth and Fitzwater streets, where they attempted the theft of a bag of flour from a grocery store, but were caught in the act by one of the Second district police. They had a basket in their possession, and in it was recovered some of the linen stolen from Mr. Burns' store. Other portions of the stolen property were recovered in pawn offices on South street. The prisoners had a hearing and were committed for trial.

Numerous petty robberies have of late occurred in the neighborhood of Eleventh and Spruce streets, and the Mayor's attention is called to the fact.

DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.—James Dougherty, William Smith, and William Robbins came out of a saloon on Chesnut street at a very late hour last night. Dougherty was disorderly, and Officer Way attempted to arrest him. Dougherty drew a "billy" and struck the officer a blow on the head. The other two men interfered, and assistance reaching Policeman Way, the three men were taken into custody. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Hibberd, and were bound over to answer. On searching Robbins at the station house a revolver was found in his possession.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning John Crooks, aged sixteen years, employed by Mr Winchester, dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods, at No. 706 Chesnut street, fell from the fourth-story window of the building to the sidewalk and was instantly killed. The young man had proceeded to the fourth floor on the dumb waiter, and not gaining admittance to the room, he got out of one of the front windows with the intention of passing along the ledge to another window, when he slipped and fell. Deceased resided at No. 639 Sylvester st.

THE WEST ARCH STREET FAIR, which opened last evening, commenced under the most favorable circumstances, and gave evidence of success. The Sunday-school room, to which it is held, is arranged with exquisite taste, and the articles displayed show how energetically the ladies have worked, and the excellent judgment they have exhibited. The Fair was crowded during the evening. It opens again at 3 o'clock to-day, and will continue open every afternoon and evening until the 27th.

To-morrow evening the fifth musical and literary entertainment takes place in the church, on which occasion Rev. Dr. Willits will deliver his great lecture on "The Model Wife." The music will be grand.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The seventeenth annual commencement of this popular institution was held at Concert Hall on the 11th inst. Fifteen ladies received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Among the ablest and most competent to meet all the responsible duties of the position is Elizabeth F. Perrie, of New York. This amiable and accomplished young lady practised extensively in the hospital connected with the institution, where from three to four thousand patients are treated yearly.

THE CITY WARRANTS.—Although Mr. Joseph N. Peirsol, the City Treasurer, has only announced his readiness to pay registered warrants below No. 20,000, he is paying all registered warrants issued during 1868, and previous years, some of them numbered as high as 35,000, and consequently a large crowd is in attendance to-day, receiving the money due them from the city.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Detective Reeder this morning caught one Aranetta Barredy in the act of stealing butter, vegetables etc., from stalls in the Farmers' Market. She had a basket containing a quantity of stolen property. The accused was held for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—John Jones, an Englishman, residing at Front and Union streets, was arrested by Officer Siegrist yesterday for beating his wife. The prisoner assaulted the policeman while on the way to the lock-up. Jones had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and was sent below to answer.

DWELLING ROBBED.—The residence of Mr. M. Gillian, at the northeast corner of Juniper and Sansom streets, was entered last night by a second-story window and robbed of $30. The thieves were frightened off by one of the children passing up stairs. They overlooked some three hundred dollars.

SNEAK THIEF.—Edward Riley yesterday helped himself to some 40 lbs. of tallow from the wagon of Jacob Luddy, at Master street and Frankford road. He was caught in the alley with the property in his possession. Alderman Eggleton committed the prisoner to answer.

LARCENY CASE.—John Hopkins, a colored lad, aged fourteen years, was found in the yard of a house at Tenth and Christian streets last night; when discovered he was helping himself to some wash-clothes. John will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

AMERICAN PICTURES.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a number of American paintings by artists of reputation, comprising landscapes, marines, river views, etc.; all mounted in fine gold leaf frames.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—William Leckfeldt, residing at No. 446 New Market street, has been held to answer by Alderman Toland for attempting yesterday to break a chain over the head of one of the boarders in the house.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, SALEM, N. J.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons advertise for their sale, April 6, a handsome modern stone residence, with stable and coach-house. Oak street, Salem, N. J. Lot 192 feet front by 270 deep.

FATAL RESULT.—Margaret J. Stewart, aged eighteen years, who was badly burned by her clothes taking fire from a stove at her residence, No. 328 Dauphin street, died at 4 o'clock this morning.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted at the Tenth District Police Station for a push-cart found last night at Germantown road and Girard avenue.

PRESS CLUB.—A full attendance of members is desired at the Press Club meeting this afternoon, as business of importance will be transacted.

Georgia's Reconstruction.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The following is the amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee to the bill to enforce the fourteenth constitutional amendment in the State of Georgia, and to restore to that State the Republican Government elected under its new Constitution:

Whereas, The Legislature in the State of Georgia has under its new constitution, preparatory to the restoration of that State to its proper place in the Union, and to the admission of its senators and Representatives in Congress therefrom has, in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, refused to purge itself of members who by said amendment were prohibited from being such members, and from acting as such, and has permitted and continues to permit such members to act as such, and

Whereas, A majority of the persons in fact composing said Legislature has, in violation of said Constitution, and said Constitution of Georgia and in violation of the fundamental principles upon which Congress consented to the restoration aforesaid, expelled from said Legislature a large number of the legally qualified members upon the sole ground that they were persons of African blood, and admitted thereto other persons not receiving a majority of votes of the people in their places; and whereas, it appears that the local authorities in said State are actually unable or unwilling to protect the lives liberties, and property of lawful and unoffending citizens of said State from lawless violence, and refrain purposely or from want of power from bringing such offenders to justice, whereby it appears that the people of the State of Georgia have not complied with the terms or conformed to the principles upon which its restoration was provided for; and that the Government thereof is not in fact republican or regular.

Therefore be it enacted, etc., That so much of the act passed June 25, 1868, as relates to the State of Georgia be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 2 And be it further enacted, That the military government of the State of Georgia, heretofore provided for by law, be and the same is hereby revived, subject to the provisions of this act.

Section 3. That the Government organized under said new Constitution of Georgia shall continue in operation during the pleasure of Congress as provisional only, and the expulsion of the members of said Legislature heretofore had, on the ground that they were of African descent, is hereby declared null and void, and they shall be restored to their seats, and such persons as may have been admitted thereto in their place shall vacate the same, and no person shall be permitted to hold a seat in said Legislature, or any office under said provisional government, who is disqualified by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Section 4. That it shall be the duty of the President to cause to be stationed in said State such part of the land and naval forces as shall be sufficient to carry this act into full execution, and all officers in command of such forces shall on the demand of the acting Governor of said State, render military aid and assistance in the administration of such government and in the protection of life and property and in the administration of justice.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, do 131⅜. Exchange, 108¾; 5-20s 1862, 119⅝; do, 1864, 115 do, 1865, 117⅛; new, 112⅝; 1867, 113⅜; 10-40s, 105⅝; Virginia 6s, 60; Missouri 6s 88⅜; Canton Co., 61; Cumberland preferred, 86; New York Central 158⅜; Reading, 91⅝; Hudson River, 139⅝; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89⅜; Cleveland and Toledo 1 6⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 129⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 120; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 97⅛.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton steady; 1300 bales sold at 28¾@29½c. Flour steady, and without decided change; sales of 5500 barrels. Wheat firm but quiet; sales of 2500 bushels white California $1·65@1·77. Corn steady; sales of 27,000 bushels mixed Western at 88@89c. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess $31·87½@32. Lard firm; steam 19c. Whisky dull and quotations are nominal.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Cotton dull at 28c. Flour dull and inactive. Wheat very dull; fair Maryland red $1·30@1·40. Corn dull and lower; prime white 80@82c.; yellow opened at 86@88c. and closed heavy at 85c. Oats dull; light Maryland, 85@86c. Rye dull at $1·35@1·40. Provisions very firm at yesterday's quotations. Whisky dull at 95c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 17
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$9000 5-20s '62.cp....c...119⅜	5 sh Consol'n Bk..... 43
$9 00 do..'64..cp..c..114⅜	200 sh Read RR...... 45¾
$4500 5-20s '65 cp Jy..c..118½	300 do ......b1.. 45¾
$1000 Elmira R 7s...b5.. 90	100 do 45 69
$1000 Leh RR ln........ 85¾	200 do.........b10.45 69
7 sh W Phila RR... priv.off.alot 61	100 do........b10.. 45¾

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New......101	100 sh Read R....b10.45·60
$500 do 101	200 do............ 45¾
$1000 do 101	100 sh Penna RR...... 57⅜
$2000 Leh 6s, gold l..e.. 90¾	100 do..........2d.. 57⅜
$1000 do.............c.. 90¾	50 do 57⅜
100 sh Fulton Coal.... 5	25 do 57⅜
200 sh 13th & 15th...... 15	100 do 57⅜

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Old and New Secretary of State—The English Mission—The Cuban Question—Hon. John Allison Nominated for Register of the Treasury.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Cuba and St. Domingo.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Cuban and St. Domingo question was considered by the House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day, and it was determined to call on the new Secretary of State as to the conduct of affairs in Cuba and St. Domingo, so that the committee may have the fullest and latest information before action is taken.

The Whisky-Tobacco Tax Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee met to-day and considered the Supplementary Whisky and Tobacco Tax bill, and will probably report it in a day or two.

Military Affairs.

The House Committee on Military Affairs made an official visit to the Secretary of War and the President to-day, and had an interview relative to military matters. The object was to ascertain if any additional legislation is necessary relative to the army.

Office-Seekers

seem very much demoralized at the condition of affairs, and as neither themselves nor their friends can get any satisfaction from General Grant, many of them are going home disgusted. Their places are rapidly filled up, however, by others.

Washburne, Fish, and Motley.

The last act of E. B. Washburne before leaving the State Department to-day was to sign the commission of Hon. Hamilton Fish, the new Secretary of State, and the first official act of Mr. Fish was to sign the commission of the Hon. E. B. Washburne as Minister to France. It is not certain that Motley will be Minister to England. Some days ago it was decided that he should have that place, but since then circumstances have arisen which may necessitate a change.

The Register of the Treasury.

The President has nominated the Hon. John Allison, of Pennsylvania, to be Register of the Treasury, in place of Noah L. Jeffries, resigned.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of citizens of Texas, setting forth the frightful condition of affairs in that State, which they attribute to Johnson's policy; protesting against the organization of a State government at present, and suggesting as a remedy that the State be divided into two or three parts, and placed under territorial or military government. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with an amendment, but without recommending any action upon it, the bill to enforce the fourteenth constitutional amendment in the State of Georgia, the committee having been unable to agree upon any recommendation, although they had agreed upon the amendment.

Mr. Trumbull, from the same committee, reported back the credentials of Joshua Hill and H. V. M. Miller, claiming to be Senators-elect from Georgia, with the recommendation that they be laid on the table until action should have been taken on the joint resolution in regard to Georgia. Mr. Trumbull said that he made this recommendation by the instructions of the majority of the committee, his own opinion being that the Senate ought to act on the credentials of these gentlemen without further delay.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to promote the building of steamships in the United States, and to provide for the carrying of the United States mails between New York and Europe by steamships built in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill relating to the Freedmen's Bureau. Referred.

Mr. Cole introduced a bill to further the administration of justice. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the southern boundary of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, with a branch to the southern boundary of the United States in the direction of El Paso. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Morton introduced the joint resolution, of which he had given notice on Monday, prescribing the manner of proceeding by State Legislatures upon amendments to the Constitution proposed to them for ratification, and on his motion it was laid on the table.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution which was agreed to, requesting the President to send to the Senate copies of the correspondence between President Buchanan and Secretary of State Cass, in regard to the policy to be pursued to avert the then impending war of the Rebellion.

Mr. Williams called up the joint resolution in regard to light-houses on the coast of Oregon, which was passed.

Mr. Chandler called up the joint resolution to allow the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company to land its submarine cable on the shores of the United States.

Mr. Stockton offered an amendment making the provisions of the bill general in their application to other cable telegraph companies.

This was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up as unfinished business the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, and Mr. Edmunds resumed his argument against it.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Wells, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate information as to the present condition of the St. Louis Custom House.

Several resolutions extending the time for taking testimony in contested election cases were reported by Mr. Paine, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, and were adopted.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for tomorrow. The bill appropriates $2,424,000.

Mr. Dawes, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution to supply omissions in the enrolment of some of the general appropriation bills of last session. One of them requires the owners of bonded warehouses to reimburse the Government the salaries of storekeepers, etc. Another is for lighting the Capitol and President's house.

The question being on the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. Beck argued against the bonded warehouse proposition.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) explained and advocated the proposition, which he said had been unanimously agreed upon by the committee of conference at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of March, and which was at that hour the law of the land. But it being a matter which took a million and a half of dollars out of the pockets of the whisky dealers, of course the provision dropped out in the enrolment of the bill. He did not know whom to blame.

Mr. Washburn (Wis.) asked Mr. Butler whether he meant to charge that it was omitted intentionally.

Mr. Butler, in reply, related the anecdote of the fool, who told the miller he knew that millers' hogs were always fat, but did not know on whose corn they were fattened.

Here was a whole section fairly written out and omitted in the enrolment of the bill.

Mr. Washburn (Wis.) remarked that it was a very serious matter. If an enroling clerk were guilty of that offense it should be known, and he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would take means to have it made known.

Mr. Butler said he did not know who was responsible for it. He was informed that it was an accident, which had happened over and over again in former Congresses. He did not think it proper to discuss the merits of the question now. It had been the law, but, through an accident or blunder, or something else, the law had been altered.

Mr. Schenck defended the Enrolling Clerk from any imputation on his integrity. The principal Enrolling Clerk, whom he knew to be a most worthy officer, had informed him that he and the other clerks had been working for forty consecutive hours, and were completely exhausted when the conference report on this particular appropriation bill was sent to them from which to make up the several items in enrolling it. The report as presented to them was confused and difficult to be understood, and hence the clause in question had been overlooked. He (Mr. Schenck) had no knowledge of any such item being in the bill, but he undertook to say, from his knowledge of the principal Enrolling Clerk, that he was as incapable of having designedly omitted anything proper to be inserted in a bill as any member of the House, no matter who.

He protested against all such legislation in appropriation bills, and argued particularly against returning to the system which had been tried and abandoned, of making inspectors the creatures and tools of distillers.

Mr. Butler held up the manuscript report of the conference committee, and called attention to the omitted paragraph, which he said was underscored with heavy black lines. He also commented on the fact that opposition to the joint resolution came from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, from the gentleman from Kentucky (Beck), who represented one of the largest distilling districts in the United States, and from the Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, Mr. Holman, who had made a point of order on it, and whose duty it was to see that the bill was properly enrolled.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 17.—At the opening of the session Mr. Beck, of Lycoming, made a statement in regard to a bill passed on Monday night in his absence, which action he declared to be an outrage on the rights of the people of his district and of all courtesy to himself. He was sorry to find that some Democratic colleagues had been so mistaken as to vote for it.

The bill abolished the Twenty-ninth Judicial District, and he felt confident that the whole thing was the result of a conspiracy, first to secure his absence in Philadelphia, and then to perpetrate this outrage, concerted and put through by Peter Hardie, of Williamsport, whom he charged as "one of the most corrupt scoundrels that entered the halls of legislation." Mr. Beck concluded by asking that the bill be repealed, and he offered an act for that purpose, which after some discussion was passed.

The following bills were introduced and referred to committees:—

Mr. McCandless read one supplementary to the act of March, 1861, and its supplements, authorizing a free bridge at South street; consolidating the loan authorized, and exempting it from taxation.

Mr. Stinson, one incorporating the Pottstown Gas and Water Company.

Mr. McConnell, one confirming the title of certain real estate in George A. Heyl and others.

Also, authorizing the trustees under the will of John W Kester, deceased, to sell real estate.

Also, incorporating the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association for the protection and promotion of the interests of the members of the Association.

Also one incorporating the American Dry Goods Company, to do jobbing, vending, and importing by wholesale of dry goods, cloths, notions, etc., in New York and elsewhere, and with an office or agency in this State. The capital is to be $300,000, and the incorporators are R. H. B. Fairman, C. C. Schuyler, Isaac R. Childs, and others.

Also, one requiring all justices or other officers of the State before whom complaint shall be made for violation of the act of April 22, 1794, "the Sunday law," to compel the complainant to make oath that she or he does not complain from improper motives, before any process is issued.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Hong moved that a certain bill giving the city of Philadelphia the control of all springs, streams, and waters, and preventing their defilement, be referred back to the Committee on Corporations. This was agreed to. It was understood that the bill would injuriously affect the manufacturing interests of Philadelphia.

Mr. Holgate offered the following:—"That so much of an act passed on the 8th of May, 1866, as requires the construction of culverts in Philadelphia on the side of the streets, be and the same is hereby repealed."

Mr. Adaire introduced a supplement to the Union Insurance Company. Referred.

BATES' MILITARY HISTORY.

The special order of the day was the act relative to Bates' Military History. The first section authorizes the completion of the work before January 1, 1871, in not more than three volumes, of which ten thousand copies are to be printed at a cost not exceeding five dollars per volume. The second section provides for the distribution as follows:—Representatives, 20 copies each; Senators, 30 copies each; clerks, 20 copies each. This to continue until the year 1871.

The resident clerk is made the custodian of the books, and it is his duty to forward the books. Fifty copies shall be left in the State Library, and one copy to each officer of the Legislature. All the remaining copies to be delivered to the Governor, and to be distributed so as to furnish each public library, college, and Normal school with one copy; and the Governor is authorized to draw his warrant in payment.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, explained his position on the bill. The Legislature had got itself into the dilemma of taking some books, and 5000 of the books had been printed under the direction of the Governor, in accordance with a statute which allows the heads of departments to order such publications.

The State printer had presented an account charging $6·90 per volume, but he (Davis) considered the charge exorbitant, and refused to allow the bill to come out of committee until it was reduced. Finally it was reduced to $5 per volume, which was within twenty-five cents per volume of the amount ($4·75) which leading publishers of Philadelphia had told the chairman of the committee they would have charged. He (Davis) believed now, as he had believed from the first, that the State Printer should only be allowed such rates as were specified in his regular contract. (Note. This would have amounted to $3·20 per volume.) But it appeared that under existing laws the work was subject to some extra charges. The case was an illustration of the way of giving out work for prices higher than it could legitimately be done for, and then charging the State for extra work. The editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, of Philadelphia, was mistaken in asserting that he (Davis) in any possible way favored any needless expenditure.

The debate, after the speech of Mr. Davis, merged into a series of general political attacks. The war and its actors were discussed, as well as the merits and demerits of the respective political parties. The speakers included Davis, Strang, and Clark, of Warren, on the Republican side, and Playford, Cornman, Brown, of Clarion, and McMiller, on the Democratic side.

The bill passed to a second reading and was laid over, there not being the requisite two-thirds in its favor to suspend the rules for its final consideration to-day.

Affairs in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 17.—A special despatch from Springfield says that Governor Palmer will pretty surely veto the Lake Front bill. This bill gives the entire lake front south of the mouth of the Chicago river to Sixteenth street to the Illinois Central Railroad.

The anniversary of St. Patrick's day is recognized in this city to-day by a procession, etc.

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FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Candidature of the Spanish Throne—Freedom of Speech in Germany—Presidential Nominations.

The New Jersey M. E. Conference.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Freedom of Speech in Germany.

BERLIN, March 17.—The North German Parliament has passed a bill securing freedom of speech in all the Diets of Germany.

Matrimony in Paris.

PARIS, March 17.—James B. Andrews, Esq., of New York, son of Loring Andrews, was married to Miss Fanny Griswold Field, youngest daughter of Cyrus W. Field, at the United States Legation in this city to-day.

The Candidature for the Spanish Throne.

MADRID, March 17.—During the sittings of the Constituent Cortes, yesterday, General Prim, Minister of War, announced that the Monarchists were prepared with their candidate for the throne, and that his name would be made public very soon.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, March 17—Evening.—Consols for money, 93, and for account, 93⅛. 5-20s, 83⅞. Railways firm; Erie, 24⅞; Illinois Central, 96⅞.

FRANKFORT, March 17.—5-20s dull at 87⅛.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Cotton quiet. Uplands, 12@12⅛d.; Orleans, 12⅛@12⅜d. Sales to-day, 8000 bales. Turpentine, 31s. Linseed Oil, £32.

LONDON, March 17—Evening.—Tallow, 47s. 3d. Linseed Oil, £30 10s.

ANTWERP, March 17.—Petroleum, 55f. Holders ask 55½.

METHODISM.

Meeting of the New Jersey Conference of the M. E. Church.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MILLVILLE, N. J., March 17.—The Conference was opened with religious services conducted by Bishop Clark, Dr. Brown, and the presiding elders. This was followed by the celebration of the Lord's Supper, of which ministers and members partook.

After these religious services the roll of members was called, and one hundred and thirty answered to their names.

The Bishop announced the transfer of Rev. J. Warthman from the Holston to the New Jersey Conference.

Rev. J. D. King was elected Secretary, and Revs. W. W. Allen and J. Barnard were appointed his assistants.

The hours of meeting and adjournment were fixed.

The standing committees were nominated by the Presiding Elder.

A committee on the American and Foreign Christian Union was appointed.

The rules of order of the last Conference were adopted for this Conference.

It was ordered that the missionary anniversary and sermon take place on Friday afternoon and evening.

A resolution of thanks to the Committee on Minutes for the manner in which they have done their work was offered and passed.

A resolution was passed to print in the public minutes the names of contributors to the Missionary Society.

A resolution commending the objects of the Freedmen's Aid Society was read and adopted, and Mr. Rust, its representative, addressed the Conference on the subject in a most eloquent speech.

Bishop Clark heartily endorsed both the speaker and the cause.

The seventh disciplinary question was taken up, and the characters of Revs. Dr. Brown and S. Jaquet were passed, and their relation changed to effective.

Revs. F. B. Woolstons', A. Atwood's, J. S. Beegle's, S. Townsend's, A. Owen's, and J. F. Morrell's characters were passed. The name of J. Vannote was called, and his Presiding Elder stated that there were complaints against him, and he had been suspended. This gentleman is editor of the New Jersey *State Gazette*. A committee was appointed to investigate the findings.

The eighth question was taken up. Rev. S. Rusling's character was passed.

The seventh question being resumed, W. H. Jeffries' character was passed. A warm discussion took place on the relation of this brother, pending which the Conference adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Journalistic Enterprise.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Frederick Douglas, George T. Downing, and others have formed an association for the publication of a weekly newspaper here in the interest of the colored people. It will be commenced at once, and will be under the editorial charge of Fred. Douglass.

The President's Nominations.

Despatch to Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The President has sent several nominations to the Senate to-day, but it is said they are not of an important character. The seal is not yet broken.

The Day in New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The anniversary of St. Patrick's Day is celebrated to-day with the usual festivities. The bright sun and genial air have attracted thousands of spectators to the streets through which the procession passes, and the city wears a gala day appearance. Flags are flying on the City Hall and many other buildings, and several thousand men, women, and children are waiting at the City Hall Park to witness the review of the parade. The procession formed up town at twelve o'clock, and made an attractive appearance.

St. Patrick in Boston.

BOSTON, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day is being generally observed by the Irish citizens of this and surrounding cities. The principal feature is a procession, in which there are about five thousand, accompanied by upwards of twenty full bands. There will be balls and other festive gatherings in the evening.

General Custer Captured.

CHICAGO, March 17.—A special Omaha despatch to the *Tribune* repeats the story of General Custer's capture by the Indians eight days ago, but gives no additional particulars.

Arrest of a Pugilist.

BOSTON, March 17.—The pugilist O'Baldwin was arrested yesterday, and is under bonds for trial, charged with breaking the peace.

Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R..........159⅝	Cleveland and Tol. 107
N. Y. and Erie R... 35⅛	Tol. & Wabash R... 67
Poll. and Res. R... 91⅝	Mil. & St. P. com... 69¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R 97⅝	Mil. & St. P. pref... 79¾
Cle. and Pitt. R..... 89½	Adam Express Co 61
Chi. and N. W. com. 83½	Wells, Fargo & Co. 31
Chic and N. W prf. 91⅞	United States Exp. 58⅜
Chi. and R. I. R......129	Tennessee 6s, new 65½
Pis. F. W. and Chi. 126⅛	Gold 131½
Pa. M. Steam. Co... 92¾	Market steady.
Western Union T.. 38⅝	